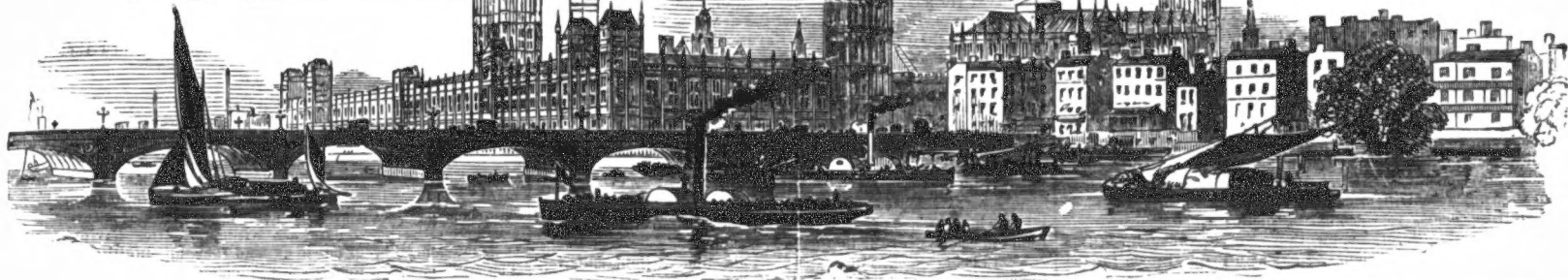


John Dicks 3/3 Strand

PENNY ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.



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LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1866.

ONE PENNY.

WINDSOR CASTLE.

THIS Castle, which has given the name of the "Royal County" to Berks, occupies a commanding and isolated eminence of chalk, the only one within a circuit of many miles. On all sides it is a most picturesque object, but the best views are those from the curve of the Great Western Railway, before reaching the station, where the broad river, overhung by the old houses of the town, is seen washing the base of the Castle-hill; and from the hill at the end of the Long Avenue, whence the "proud keep of Windsor," as it is described by Burke, is seen rising above a forest of oaks and beeches.

Windsor, then called Windlesora, from the winding river, was the property of Edward the Confessor, who gave it to the Abbey of Westminster; but William the Conqueror, "being enamoured of the pleasant situation of the place, first built several little lodges in the forest for the convenience of hunting;" and finally, justly estimating the commanding situation of the hill, obtained it in exchange for some lands in Essex, and built a Norman castle on the height. From his reign, down to the present time, Windsor Castle has been the frequent residence of the Sovereign; and many parliaments and councils of the realm have been held within its walls. Henry I was married here in 1122 to his second wife, Adeliza. Here Henry II bewailed the cruelty of his children,

John took refuge here when he was besieged by his barons, and from hence he went to sign the Magna Charta at Runnymede. Here many children were born to the royal Henrys and Edwards, the greatest of whom, afterwards Edward III (born Nov. 28, 1312), hence derived his appellation of "Edward of Windsor." In this castle he founded the Order of the Garter in 1349, with the motto, "Honi soit qui mal y pense" (literally, "Shame be to him who thinks evil of it;") and, converting the old fortress into a residence for its officers, and for the dean and canons of the Church, built a new palace above for his own use, under the superintendence of the famous William of Wykeham. Here also he sorrowed over the death-bed of Philippa, the good "Queen of England," a scene which is very touchingly described by Froissart.

The Castle was much altered and modernised by George IV, under Wyatt, who was knighted and changed his name to Wyatville.

It is at its western extremity only that the Castle of the thirteenth century has in any degree maintained its original aspect to the present day. The north-west tower has long been used as a belfrey and clock-house, probably from the time of Edward III. Norden's view (temp. James I) represents it with its cupola very nearly in its present state. The lower storey has remained intact from its foundation.

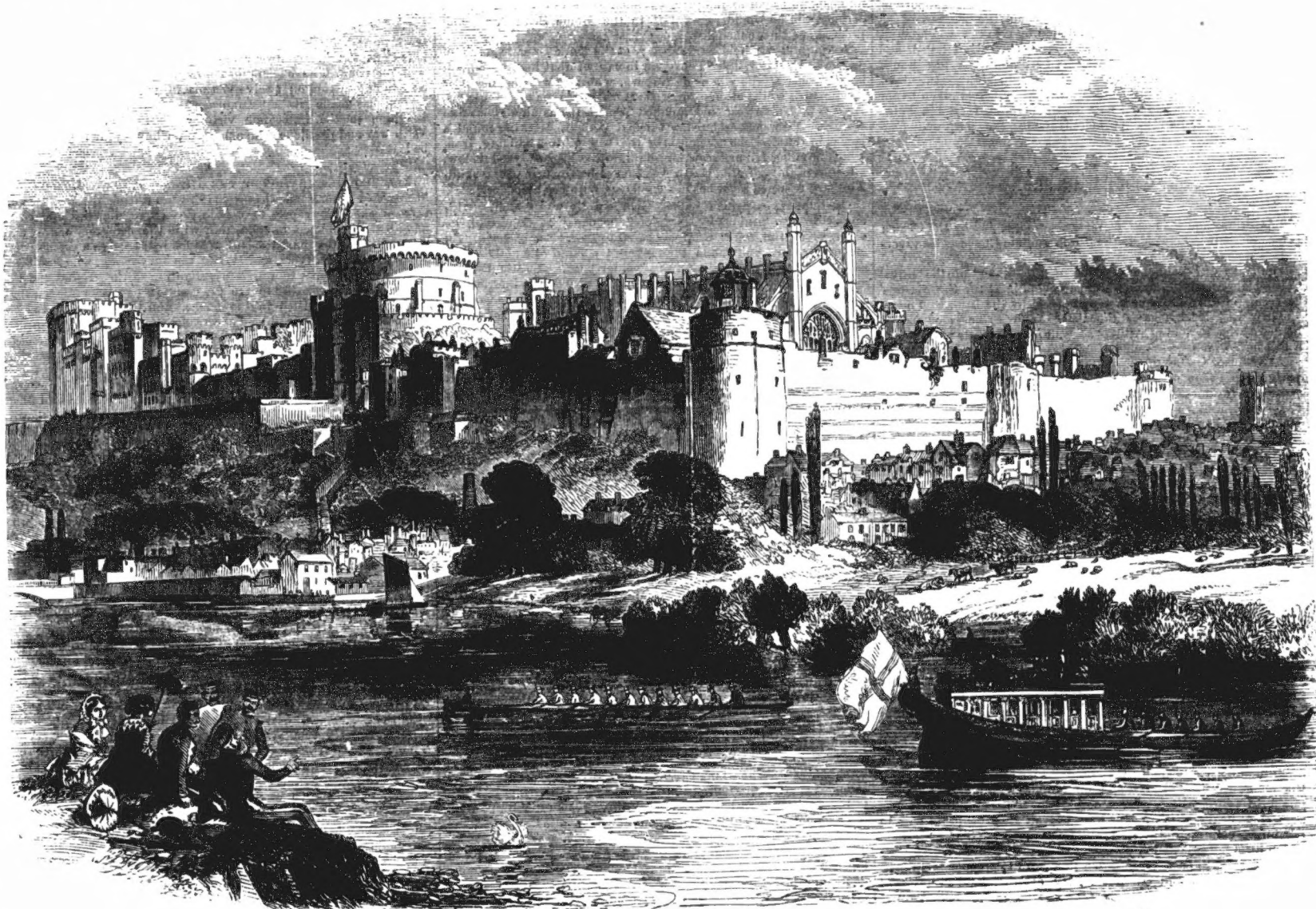
THE PRINCE OF WALES AT MERCERS' HALL.

On Saturday evening his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, with a select company, was entertained at dinner at Mercers' Hall, by the master and wardens of the company. Covers were laid for seventy, and the banquet, provided by Messrs. Staples, was served with great splendour. Among the company were Count Gleichen, R.N., the Earl of Shrewsbury, the Earl of Leicester, the Earl of Cardigan, Earl Spencer, the Lord Mayor, Sir George Clerk, Admiral Sir George Lambert, Vice-Chancellor Sir John Stuart, the Attorney-General, and the Hon. George Waldegrave Leslie, M.P.

The prince, who was attended by Lieutenant-General Knollys and Colonel Keppel, arrived at the hall in Cheapside shortly before eight o'clock, and was received by the master and wardens at the entrance. A detachment of the Hon. Artillery Company, of which his royal highness is colonel, attended as a guard of honour, and when he was alighting at the hall the band of the Royal Horse Artillery played the National Anthem.

The hall, with all the approaches, was beautifully decorated in honour of the occasion, and the tables were graced by a brilliant display of plate and rare flowers.

The company sat down to dinner at eight o'clock; and afterwards, on the removal of the cloth, the master (Colonel Palmer



VIEW OF WINDSOR CASTLE FROM THE THAMES.

Foreign News.

The company separated about half-past eleven o'clock.

deaths were frequent in a former epidemic.

THE great ocean race of the tea ships is now being run from China to England. The following, we learn from Hong Kong, is a list of the competitors:—Fiery Cross, Serica, Ariel, Taiteising, which were to start first; and Sir Lancelot, Taeping, Chinaman, Ziba, Black Prince, and Young Lochinvar, which were to sail a few days after the others. The betting at Hong Kong runs very high. Ariel, a new ship, is the favourite; Taeping has also sanguine supporters, and not a few that Fiery Cross will be again the winner. Last year Fiery Cross and Taeping raced side by side the whole way, till they entered the Channel abreast, when the wind failed, and the Fiery Cross, obtaining the aid of a tug, won by a few hours, the entire voyage having been accomplished in eighty-nine days. The Serica won in 1864. A prize of about 1,000*l.* is given to the clipper which brings the first new tea to England, 1*l.* a ton being subscribed by the London tea merchants for the purpose.—*Pall-mall Gazette.*

At Windsor Castle the workmen are busily employed in preparing the group of state apartments on the north side of the palace, in readiness for the festivities which will take place upon the occasion of the wedding of her Royal Highness Princess Helena and Prince Christian. The ceremony takes place in the private chapel of the Castle, adjoining the noble apartment known as St. George's Hall, where a temporary chapel has been fitted for the use of the Queen and royal family during the requisite alterations in the royal chapel, and where a temporary wooden gallery will be erected, in order to afford increased accommodation for such members of the Court, diplomatic corps, and aristocracy as may be honoured with invitations to attend the ceremony. Of necessity, the invitations to the marriage must be limited, as the chapel is only a building of the dimensions of a moderately-sized room, originally built simply for the use of the royal family, the suite, and domestics of the household.

FIFTY PIANOS, from 10s. the Month, for HIRE, by Erard, Collard, Broadwood, &c. Several Cottages for Sale, at £12. Useful pianofortes, from £4. Instalments taken. Harmoniums, Harps, &c. Trade supplied.—At 59, High Holborn (side door).—[Advertisement.]

On Monday evening, a crowded meeting of the Italians resident in London was held at Salter's Hall, Farringdon-road, in furtherance of the cause of Italian independence. About 500 persons were present, the great majority being Italian workmen. Signor Somecna occupied the chair, and was supported by a large number of the leading Italian merchants in London. On the motion of the chairman, the following resolution was passed:—"That it is the strict and sacred duty of every Italian to contribute by all the means in his power to the movement of the whole nation for the emancipation of Venice." The appointment of a committee nominated at the London Tavern meeting was confirmed, and, after a considerable sum of money had been collected and promised, the meeting separated, after passing a vote of thanks to the chairman and giving three cheers for the independence of Italy.

DEATH OF GENERAL SCOTT.—General Winfield Scott, formerly commander-in-chief of the United States army, died at West Point on the 29th of May, in the eighty-first year of his age. He was born June 13, 1786, near Petersburg, in Virginia, and having studied law, was called to the bar in 1806. Scott afterwards obtained a commission in a regiment of light artillery, and serving against the British in the war of 1812-14, was taken prisoner at Queenstown Heights and seriously wounded in the battle of Lundy's-lane. He was at a later period engaged against the Indians in Florida and elsewhere; but his most celebrated exploit was his Mexican campaign in 1846-7, in which, after taking Vera Cruz and Xalapa, he beat Santa Anna in three battles, and ended by taking possession of the City of Mexico. General Scott superintended the organization of the Federal army at the breaking out of the secession war, but retired on full pay soon after Bull's Run. An announcement of the venerable soldier's death was issued by the President as follows:—"Executive Mansion, May 29, 1866.—The President, with profound sorrow, announces to the people of the United States the death of Winfield Scott, late lieutenant-general of the army. On the day which may be appointed for his funeral the several executive departments will be closed. The heads of the war and navy departments will respectively give orders for the payment of appropriate honours to the memory of the deceased.—ANDREW JOHNSON."

PRUSSIA.

A Berlin letter says:—"The following particulars will give an idea of the enormous dimensions the Prussian armaments have by degrees assumed. The nine *corps d'armée* forming the field army, properly so called, consist of 253 battalions, 248 squadrons, and 108 batteries with 896 guns, the whole numbering 371,000 men, among whom are 8,750 officers and 28,000 non-combatants. The first band of the *Landwehr* (militia), considered the *élite* of the army, are formed into 116 battalions, 40 squadrons, and 84 artillery companies, having in all 147,000 men, among whom are 3,300 officers and 2,000 non-combatants. The depot troops destined to fill up the vacancies constantly occurring in the ranks of the two first-mentioned classes have been augmented to 83½ battalions, 60 squadrons, and 36 field batteries, or 144 guns, with 129,000 men; among whom are 297 officers and 20,000 non-combatants. Casting up the above figures we shall have a total of 647,000, including 15,000 officers and 50,000 non-combatants, with 1,008 guns, one-half rifled, and 132,000 horses. In addition to these, municipal guards, composed of volunteers, have been formed in the southern districts of Brandenburg and Silesia. A tenth *corps d'armée* is at this moment being organised, but whether it is to consist of *Laudwehr* or of new levies no one that knows will tell you. The cholera has now unmistakably broken out at Stettin and carried off twelve victims in three days. The cattle plague has made its appearance at Fleury, near Verviers, in Belgium, in the immediate vicinity of the Prussian frontier. With war and pestilence rife among us, what a year it promises to be!

ALLEGED DESECRATION OF THE DEAD.—Very great excitement has existed among all classes in Preston during the past two or three weeks with respect to certain gross irregularities alleged to have been committed in connexion with the cemetery there; and a meeting of the burial board was held to receive a report from Messrs. Myres, Veevers, and Myres, the surveyors, who had been instructed to make a thorough investigation of the ground and the books and plans relating to the graves. It had been alleged that grievous errors existed in the books, and that a sum of £32 8s. had been improperly withheld at various times since 1858, but had very lately been paid into the bank to the credit of the burial board; that the remains of certain persons who had been buried at the cemetery could not be discovered; that several graves had been opened without the knowledge or consent of the owners; that, in one instance, a grave had been recently opened and filled up again at an untimely hour by two cemetery officials; that in numerous instances the numbers of the grave spaces and the plans and books did not correspond, and were therefore in a seriously confused and altogether unreliable condition, &c. An "indignation" meeting was held a few days ago at the Corn Exchange, when these charges were brought forward, and it was then explained that the whole matter was at that time under investigation by the burial board, who had forwarded to the Secretary of State a memorial, praying him to send down a Government inspector to inquire into it. Notwithstanding this explanation, however, the meeting, a very excited one, passed a memorial to precisely the same effect, and one gentleman (Rev. W. C. Squier) charged the superintendent of the cemetery with having committed a felony, and the burial board with having "compounded a felony." In compliance with the memorial, or memorials, P. H. Holland, Esq., Government inspector, instituted an inquiry into the whole matter at the cemetery, and on the conclusion of his investigation stated that he should report to the Secretary of State; but that, though there had been some mistakes, there was no necessity for any interference on the part of himself or of the Secretary of State, as the burial board were taking satisfactory steps for rectifying them. The report of Messrs. Myres, Veevers, and Myres, presented to the burial board, sets forth that they found several boundary stones had been removed; that certain grave spaces had been converted into others of another kind, causing an inevitable waste of ground; that many gravestones bear numbers which do not correspond with the books and plans; that interments had been marked in grave spaces on the plan in which no interment had taken place; that interments in others had not been entered; and that in several instances the remains of persons had been buried in wrong graves. The counterfoils, the index, and the books altogether, appear to be in a lamentable state of confusion. Subjoined to the report is a long list of errors of the nature above described in each section of the cemetery. After reading the report, the burial board decided to call a meeting of the ratepayers. The superintendent of the cemetery has resigned.

EXTRAORDINARY AND DREADFUL ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD.

THE Great Northern has hitherto been regarded as being one of the best-managed railway systems in the kingdom, but a disaster, the magnitude as well as the character of which is entirely without precedent in the history of railway accidents in this country, and can only find its parallel in calamities which may sometimes have been heard of on the other side of the Atlantic, has recently occurred.

That three heavily laden trains of merchandise should dash into each other in the middle of a tunnel almost simultaneously little more than twenty miles from London; that such trains should have become ignited by the fire from the furnaces of their overthrown and shattered engines, and that the tunnel, which is more than half a mile in length, should be converted into one huge furnace and its air shafts into a species of burning crater, is a calamity so astounding as to be almost incredible were it not that it is undeniably true.

The scene of this extraordinary occurrence is the Welwyn Tunnel, about five miles beyond Hatfield, and between the Welwyn Junction and Stevenage, and the narrative of the circumstances is this:—Shortly before eleven o'clock a train of goods "empties" started on Saturday night from the King's-cross goods Station for Hitchin. On reaching the centre of the Welwyn Tunnel, either from the bursting of a tube, or some other cause, the engine broke down, and the train was brought to a stand. In this emergency it would have been the duty of Ray, the guard, who was in the break in the rear of the train, to have gone back out of the tunnel, and given the stopping signal. This precaution, from a cause not explained, and which, in all probability, never will be explained, as Ray, with his companion, was subsequently found in the break van dead, it is quite clear that they did not take. This occurred about 12.30 a.m. on Sunday morning, and had scarcely taken place when the down Midland goods train, the driver of the engine of which had received no signal of danger on the London side, ran into the tunnel and dashed into the rear of the already broken down train of empties. The violence of the shock was such as to throw the Midland engine and the heavy train of goods which it was drawing, and which, among other merchandise, was known to contain several waggons laden with casks of oil and other materials of a combustible character, over on to the top line, piling them one upon the other in heaps reaching to the crown of the arch, and completely blocking the tunnel. Whether from consternation or neglect, no signal of the mishap was given to the signalman at the northern end, towards Stevenage, and in an incredibly short space of time the Scotch meat train came up, bringing up the dead meat from the north for the supply of Monday's Newgate-market, with other goods. This, which was a Great Northern train, entered the tunnel, and dashed into the ruins of the already capsized Midland goods. In a few moments it was discovered that the engine of the Great Northern train had turned over, and that the goods and waggons of the Midland train had become ignited from the burning coal and cinders of the engine furnaces scattered about. Singular to relate, both drivers and firemen of all the engines had escaped either unhurt or with but slight injuries, and having signalled to the nearest stations both up and down what had happened, the first step taken was to look after the guard of the Northern train of empties, Ray, who was found in the midst of the ruins of his break, frightfully crushed and quite dead, and with him another man, a fireman in the employ of the Metropolitan Railway, whom it appears he was conveying surreptitiously down the line to his home, who, although not quite dead, was not expected to survive many hours. The guard of the Northern up-train, Lacey, was also found lying on the line near his break, most severely injured about the head. He was in the first instance removed to Welwyn, but subsequently was taken to town and placed under the care of Mr. J. Templeton Kirkwood, of the Euston-road, surgeon to the Great Northern and Midland Companies. Information of the occurrence was at once telegraphed to Mr. Seymour Clarke, the general manager of the line, who resides at Hatfield, and also to the authorities on the northern side; at Knebworth large bodies of men were employed to get out what waggons they could, but the suffocating character of the smoke and the heat of the fire from the ignited ruins of the carriages and merchandise prevented their efforts being very effective, with the exception of the Scotch train. Further telegrams having been forwarded to London, about two o'clock on Sunday morning Mr. Superintendent Williams, with a gang of some 200 men, reached the scene of the disaster. By this time, however, it was known that there were thirty-six carriages or trucks, thirteen of which belonged to the down Midland, all in a blaze. The repeated explosions rendered any attempt, even if the heat and smoke had not prevented it, to enter the tunnel abortive. From the air shafts smoke, and at intervals flame, although some fifty or sixty feet in height from the roadway to the summit of the shaft, together with sounds resembling the roaring of a mighty cataract or river, indicated the character of the conflagration that was raging underneath. The authorities having taken counsel, in the absence of water and inability to approach the seat of conflagration it was deemed advisable to let it expend itself, and be prepared with aid to enter the tunnel and clear the line of the ruins so soon as it should have done so. The fire continued to rage throughout the whole of the day, and it was not until six p.m. that it had become sufficiently reduced to enable any one to enter the tunnel. At this time a body of men arrived, under command of Mr. Superintendent Williams, with the Hatfield engine, lent to the company by the Marquis of Salisbury; and a supply of water having been obtained the engine was set to work. These exertions were continued on Monday with unabated vigour, and with such success that at nine o'clock that evening the entire wreck of the catastrophe had been removed. The operations were carried on under the direction of Mr. Johnson, the engineer of the line, with a force of about 450 navvies and fitters, and labourers working in relays. The entire scene of ruin was confined to a space of about 100 yards in the centre of the northern tunnel. The men attacked this at either end, working away with picks, and crowbars, and trolleys, and wheeling off large portions of the ruins as they separated them from the general wreck. As they made their way towards the centre of the mass they found the fire still smouldering, and as this was immediately under a shaft the draughts of air which it supplied ever and anon fanned the dying embers into a flame. Then was brought into play the Marquis of Salisbury's powerful fire-engine from Hatfield, worked by fourteen sturdy navvies at a time, and supplied with water from tenders brought to the spot by cautiously-guided engines, whistling and screeching as they approached the scene of the calamity. These were dragged up by other engines and two powerful ten or twelve-ton cranes—one at either end. To them, by chains and tackling, were made fast such heavy gear as men without machinery would be powerless to move, and then the ponderous mass was slowly dragged out of the tunnel. In this way, after some hours of

well-directed labour, the line was at length cleared; the engines and tenders were set upon their wheels once more; the remains of the hundred trucks, of which, however, some eighteen or twenty had fallen victims to the flames, were safely got out; the remnants of springs, of bolts, of nuts, of twisted rails, of telegraph wire, of wheels, and screws and crowbars, and coke and coal, and baked wheat and flour, were all by degrees removed, and such a collection perhaps it never fell to the lot of man to behold before. A shipbreaker's yard is not a tidy sight, nor is a marine store dealer's usually a model of neatness; but if all the marine store dealers and all the shipbreakers in London had huddled together the contents of their stores they would scarcely have presented a more motley heap than that deposited within a few yards of the Welwyn Station.

FEARFUL AND FATAL FIRE IN DUBLIN.

No occurrence in Dublin for many years has produced a feeling of indignation so deep and widespread as the burning alive of six human beings in Westmoreland-street. No spectacle, not even the sight of a burning ship freighted with emigrants, near the shore, in calm weather, with well-manned lifeboats at hand, but failing to render effective assistance or to prevent the fatal catastrophe, could produce a more painful sensation than the vast multitude of excited spectators experienced on that awful occasion.

The corner house of Westmoreland-street, adjoining Aston-quay, and just at Carlisle-bridge, has been recently built, and is occupied by the ballast board. The next house, numbered 19 and 20, was occupied by Mr. Delaney, a respectable merchant tailor. There were two front shops, one of which was let to a hatter named Williams, and both having very large plate-glass windows. A solicitor and a photographer occupied apartments on the drawing-room floor. The only persons in the house at the time of the fire were Mrs. Delaney and her three daughters, aged respectively twenty-one, twenty, and twelve years, a servant maid, and a gentleman named Strahan, aged twenty-four, son of Mr. Strahan, proprietor of a large furniture warehouse in Henry-street. He was a fine young man, and is said to have been engaged to Miss Delaney. Mr. Delaney had gone out to take a walk with his son, who is sixteen or eighteen years of age, little imagining that he would never again see a single member of the happy family which he had left behind him, probably conversing joyfully and hopefully about their plans for the future. A gentleman who was passing through Westmoreland-street about twenty or twenty-five minutes to nine o'clock states that he found the shutters of the hatter's shop down and the interior a perfect furnace. The fire seemed then to be confined to the back shop, though rapidly tending forwards. Just then the plate glass was either broken intentionally by some one anxious to extinguish the fire, or it was shattered by the intensity of the heat. The consequence was that the current of air gave tremendous force to the flames, which rushed out with fury, seizing upon the windows of Mr. Delaney's shop, mounting upwards to the drawing-room, penetrating in its devouring course to all parts of the building, and with terrific rapidity, bursting through floor after floor. Another gentleman states that when passing over Carlisle-bridge at twenty minutes to nine o'clock he saw the smoke issuing from both shops, and presently the plate-glass windows fell to pieces with a loud crash, and the flames lighted up the sign-boards and seized the next floor windows. At this time the attention of those who now crowded the streets were attracted to the top windows at the right hand side, next to the Ballast-office. There they beheld five agonized and terror-stricken people—a mother, her three young daughters, and a young man. The latter seemed calm and collected, soothing his companions, and pointing to the approaching fire escape. The writer says that:—

"Fervent prayers went up from all present as the firemen put the machine to the wall, and the poor creatures above became calm, and seemed to think deliverance certain. But, oh! how shall I describe the shriek of utter despair which came from that window when the frail and worthless play-toy, which innocent citizens call a fire escape, bent like a willow, collapsed, and fell to the ground. That shriek I shall remember while life lasts. A fireman went up a few steps and tried to adjust the escape, but the fire burst out then in all its fury, drove him off the ladder, shot up the side of the house like a lightning flash, and seemed to strike the victims in the very face. I saw them reel backward, heard them utter a stifled shriek, and disappear. Many who had arrived subsequently thought they had escaped by the roof, but no one who saw them at the time I speak of dared to hope so. Sorry should I be to take from the honour due to any brave man who tries to save the life of a fellow-creature from a horrible death, and if I do so I shall be glad to be set right, but I must say that I often saw far more effort made to save a horse from a similar death than was put forth for these poor human beings. The fire engines were not at work till the house was a furnace; the fire escapes were miserable and cruel failures, and all working them seemed to give up the victims to their fate after very little effort. In a very short time the top floor gave way, and the shrieking victims disappeared never to be seen again."

The feeling against the fire brigade is so strong that they are said to have been booed while removing their machines. Nearly all the Dublin papers vehemently denounce the corporation for allowing their officers to let their fire escapes get out of order, and rendering it possible for such a calamity to occur because of their utter inefficiency.

THE THEATRE IN ROME.—We read in a Florence letter, published by the *Avenir National*:—"A drama was being acted at the Capranica Theatre on the eve of a fast day, which is supposed to begin at midnight. But the piece was long, and only three acts had been played when the management came forward and announced, in the name of the cardinal supervisor of theatres, that the public must withdraw, as the hour of mortification had arrived. The whole house was immediately in a tumult, and cries of 'The fourth act,' 'We do not want to fast,' 'We are in a theatre and not in a monastery,' &c., were heard on all sides. The police-officers at last yielded to the clamour, and the piece was played to the end without interruption. This popular success will have its significance in the eyes of those who know how tenacious of their privileges are the Roman authorities."

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AT TROT'S WAREHOUSE, 263, WHITECHAPEL-ROAD.—Superior Harmoniums from 4l. 4s. 6d. and upwards. New model pianofortes from sixteen guineas; also all other instruments and fittings, at the lowest possible prices. Price list, post-free.—[Advertisement.]

BEYOND ALL COMPETITION!—T. R. WILLIS, Maker and Importer of Musical Instruments. Established 1833. The trade and amateurs supplied with Harmonium Reeds, Musical Strings, and all kinds of fittings. Lists free. 29, Minories, London.—[Advertisement.]

PAINFUL TEETH, OR DISKED STUMPS, EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.—No Chloroform, and perfectly safe.—MR. DAY (thirty years with Mr. Eckell, Dental Surgeon, of 4, Grosvenor-street, W.), guarantees perfect freedom from pain in this or any other Dental operation. Exclusively Enamelled Artificial Teeth at 5s. each, and the best 10s. each, unsurpassed for comfort, appearance, and durability. Made and fitted in a few hours when required. Consultations free.—291, REGENT-STREET (three doors from the Polytechnic).—[Advertisement.]

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

IN the House of Lords, Lord Ebury moved an address to the Queen for the appointment of a commission to revise the lectionary of the Established Church, and in doing so referred to the case of a clergyman at Cambridge, who had refused to read the burial service over the remains of a man who had died suddenly, after being turned out of a tavern when in a state of intoxication. There it was found that the clergyman had acted illegally, and he urged that the law should be so altered that the conscientious scruples of the clergy might be satisfied. The Archbishop of Canterbury opposed the motion on the ground that it would open up a subject the settlement of which was surrounded with great difficulties, and that no satisfactory solution could be arrived at. The Earl of Chichester supported the motion; but the Bishop of London said he did not consider the questions introduced by Lord Ebury were of sufficient importance to divert the attention of the episcopacy from the matters of more real moment which they were at present engaged in considering. He thought the Church could not be accused of idleness or opposition to all amendment of the existing order of things. On the contrary, the Church had shown an inclination to adapt her services as far as she could to the altered circumstances of the times. With regard to the ritualistic question, the bishops having prepared a case, obtained the opinion of the Attorney-General and Sir Hugh Cairns thereon, and that opinion was that there would be no difficulty in proceeding according to law against those who had disturbed the Church in reference to these matters. Having taken this step they could not refuse to go further, so that their time was likely to be fully occupied without their being asked to enter on the questions involved in the motion under discussion. Lord Houghton regretted to hear that it was the intention of the bishops to appeal to the law on the subject of ritualism. Earl Russell objected to the appointment of the commission asked for by Lord Ebury, being of opinion that the matters embraced in the motion had better be left to the right reverend bench, and that inquiry by a commission could only tend to irritating controversy. The Bishop of Ripon, noting the remark of Lord Houghton, said the bishops did not intend to enforce the law immediately. They would rather rely on the good sense of the clergy, and it would only be in the event of actual necessity that appeal would be made to the law. Upon a division the motion was negatived by 66 to 20.

IN the House of Commons, on the motion of Colonel Taylor, a new writ was ordered for the election of a member for South Notts, in the room of Lord Stanhope, called to the House of Peers by the title of Earl of Chesterfield. Mr. Kinglake drew attention, to the present threatening aspect of affairs on the Continent, and the advice said to have been tendered by her Majesty's Government to some of the disputants, not through the Foreign-office, but by a Cabinet minister other than Lord Clarendon. The hon. gentleman criticised with much asperity the conduct of the Cabinet, and concluded by inquiring whether her Majesty's Government could communicate any further information with regard to the reasons that had induced them to agree to a European Conference, which had subsequently led to no result, and what advice they had given to Austria and Prussia within the last two months. The Chancellor of the Exchequer denied the justice of the inference that war might have been prevented but for the advice which her Majesty's Government had given. With reference to the charge that ministers had given encouragement to Italy, he was not aware of any encouragement direct or indirect, dependent upon any act or word of theirs, that Italy could truly be said to have derived from them in respect of bringing about a war in Europe. But Austria had been perfectly well aware for the last seven years, and even previously to that, as between one friendly Power and another, that it was the opinion of the British Government, and it had been expressed by the late Lord Palmerston, that it would be well, if it were compatible with her honour, that she should make an arrangement for the cession of Venetia. At the same time he hesitated not to say that the maintenance of the Austrian empire was of the greatest importance to the peace of Europe. The right hon. gentleman also justified the Government for acceding to the recent proposition of France for a conference of European Powers, and contended that their conduct in this instance was not inconsistent with their refusal on a former occasion, for the question of the Duchies was now complicated with the further questions of who should be the ruling Power there, and who should be at the head of the Germanic Confederation. As to any hope that the public peace would be preserved, he feared there were no grounds for entertaining a solid expectation of the kind, although he learnt that there had been a momentary arrest of the military proceedings in Prussia, and that the departure of the King from Berlin had been delayed. A long discussion then took place, which lasted till ten o'clock, when the motion was withdrawn, and the house went into committee, and proceeded with the Government Reform Bill.

WHEN IS A DOG AT LARGE?—A severe raid upon dogs is now being carried on by the police in the large towns of Lancashire, one of the consequences of the cattle plague, and in compliance of the recent order of council. Up to Saturday last, the Preston police had taken into custody 181 dogs, comprising specimens of the French poodle, the terrier, mastiff, and Newfoundland, the Italian greyhound and his big brother, and mongrel curs of every breed and condition. What with yelping, barking, howling, and the bustle attending to the natural wants of these creatures, the police-yard is an Islington dog-show in miniature. Some of the animals have been claimed and others destroyed, and one doomed individual made a lucky escape; but there is still a large number in durance very vile to the wondering quadrupeds. Out of the order under which they have been apprehended, a question of some public interest has arisen, and there are many persons who would like soon to see it settled. When is a dog at large? At the last meeting of the Preston Town Council, Mr. Councillor Sowerbutts referred to the published announcement that dogs "running at large" would be destroyed, and asked whether, if his dog followed him up the street, it would then be within the meaning of the prohibition. Mr. Alderman Isherwood (ex-mayor) promptly answered "No;" and the mayor (Mr. C. R. Jackson) said the magistrates had decided that a dog being astray meant a dog that was "not under the control of the person who had it out with him;" whereupon a man enters the police-station next day and asks when a dog is "under control?" and is told that it "must be held by a string." This seems to be the rule under which the policemen are acting, while the public believe that if the dogs follow their masters they are not at large. At Blackburn, the other day, Mr. Johnston, one of the borough magistrates, in fining several persons for permitting their dogs to go at large, dictated that "a dog was at large when it was not within sight of its master," and Mr. T. S. Ainsworth, the clerk to the bench, coincided. Now, here is a question that ought to be legally settled—When is a dog at large?

TOWN SKETCHES.—NEW BUILDINGS ON THE KENSINGTON GORE ESTATE.

VISITORS to the International Exhibition of 1862, and to the recent grand horticultural show, will readily recognise our town sketch on the present page. We have given it to show the general style of buildings now being so rapidly erected at "kingly Kensington." Not a century ago, and all this part was infested with highwaymen. Indeed, it is within the memory of man that, at Kensington, a bell used to be rung at intervals to muster the people returning to town. As soon as a band was assembled sufficiently numerous to ensure protection, the cavalcade of peaceful souls would set out on their perilous journey. What a contrast in a lifetime!

VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO COLCHESTER CAMP.

At a quarter to eleven o'clock on Tuesday week his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Crown Prince of Denmark, left Shoreditch terminus by a special train for Colchester. The cost of the train was undertaken by the officers of the 11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars, which his royal highness went to inspect in an informal way prior to their departure for India; and there were a considerable number of friends who accompanied the Prince of Wales. Among these were the Duke of Manchester, the Duke of Sutherland, Captain Gray; and Lieut.-Colonel Keppel and Count Danneskjold was in attendance upon

three cuts of sword practice used in pursuit. This was splendidly done, and evidently astonished the visitors, for such practice is not often seen at an English review. Before and after another charge in line troops were detached to clear the front of supposed skirmishers, and this movement was one of the prettiest of the day. The sabres flashed in the sunlight, and the horses dashed hither and thither, while the smartness of the attack drew forth the plaudits of old cavalry men on the ground. The princes then rode out on the field, the call was sounded to dismount: in a moment the saddles were empty, and when the horses had taken a minute's rest there was a slow advance in line, the band on the right playing the National Anthem. The officers were then called to the front, and his royal highness, addressing them, said that he had naturally much regard for his father's regiment, and that his respect would not be diminished by what he had then seen. He complimented Colonel Fraser on the efficiency of his men, and wished all connected with the regiment every success.

The royal party then returned to the officers' quarters, at the rear of which had been erected a large marquee. Here a most recherche luncheon was provided.

After the good things which the officers had lavishly provided for the princes and for their friends had been duly enjoyed, there were a few toasts proposed and drunk.

At half-past four o'clock the guests left the marquee, and the royal party left the camp for the railway. The Prince of Wales was so much pleased with the charger placed at his disposal by Captain Arthur Tempest, that before he took his leave he ex-

COUNTRY SKETCHES.—KENILWORTH CASTLE.

THE noble old ruins of Kenilworth Castle are situated in the parish of Kenilworth, in Warwickshire. The castle, whose extensive ruins bear ample testimony to its ancient splendour and magnificence, was erected in 1120 by Geoffry de Clinton, treasurer and chamberlain to Henry I, and in the reign of Edward I the Earl of Leicester held a tournament here, which was attended by 100 knights with their ladies. The estate afterwards reverted to the Crown, and was given by Queen Elizabeth to her unworthy favourite, Dudley, Earl of Leicester, who is said to have expended on its improvement £60,000, a vast sum for those days. "The outer wall," says Sir W. Scott, "enclosed seven acres, a part of which was occupied by extensive stables and by a pleasure-garden, with its trim arbours and parterres; and the rest formed the large base-court or outer yard of the noble castle, which was itself composed of a huge pile of castellated buildings surrounding an inner court. A large and massive keep, called Cesar's Tower, was of uncertain though great antiquity; and that noble and massive pile, which yet bears the name of Lancaster's-buildings, was erected by John of Gaunt, 'time-honoured Lancaster.' The external was on the south and west sides adorned and defended by a lake partly artificial, across which was a stately bridge, and on the north side was a barbican, which, even in its present ruinous state, is equal in extent and superior in architecture to the baronial castle of many a northern chief. Beyond the lake lay an extensive chase, full of deer and game, and abounding with lofty trees. Queen Elizabeth twice visited this noble palace; and here, in 1575, she was enter-



TOWN SKETCHES.—NEW BUILDINGS ON THE KENSINGTON GORE ESTATE.

their royal highnesses. The run of fifty-one miles to Colchester was done in one hour and fourteen minutes, the train going at a slow speed through the more important stations, where, as at Chelmsford and Witham, there were numbers of persons on the platforms anxious to catch a glimpse of the Prince of Wales. The two princes were received at the station by Colonel Charles C. Fraser, V.C., commanding the 11th, and by Colonel Knox, R.A., Major Swaffield, Colonel Causland, Colonel Street, Mr. J. G. Robow, M.P., and the mayor; and after a little delay, caused by the necessary formality of a salute from the guard of honour, proceeded through the town, nearly every house in which was decorated in some fashion. On reaching the camp (a general view of which we give on page 5), which was formed less than half a mile from Colchester, at the time of the Crimean war, for the accommodation of 5,000 men, the royal party passed to the officers' quarters, which were tastefully decorated with evergreens.

The princes, who were in ordinary morning dress, and their suite, having accompanied Lord Cardigan, the colonel of the regiment, which was drawn up in four squadrons, along the line from the right and at the rear of the line, took up their position at the saluting flag, and then, in a bright sunshine, the regiment marched past by squadrons in close order; and then, making their wheel, went past again in fours from the right. Reforming troops and wheeling, the regiment, which had about 350 men on parade, halted to the left of the saluting point, and at the bugle signal dashed forward at full gallop, showing as they passed the

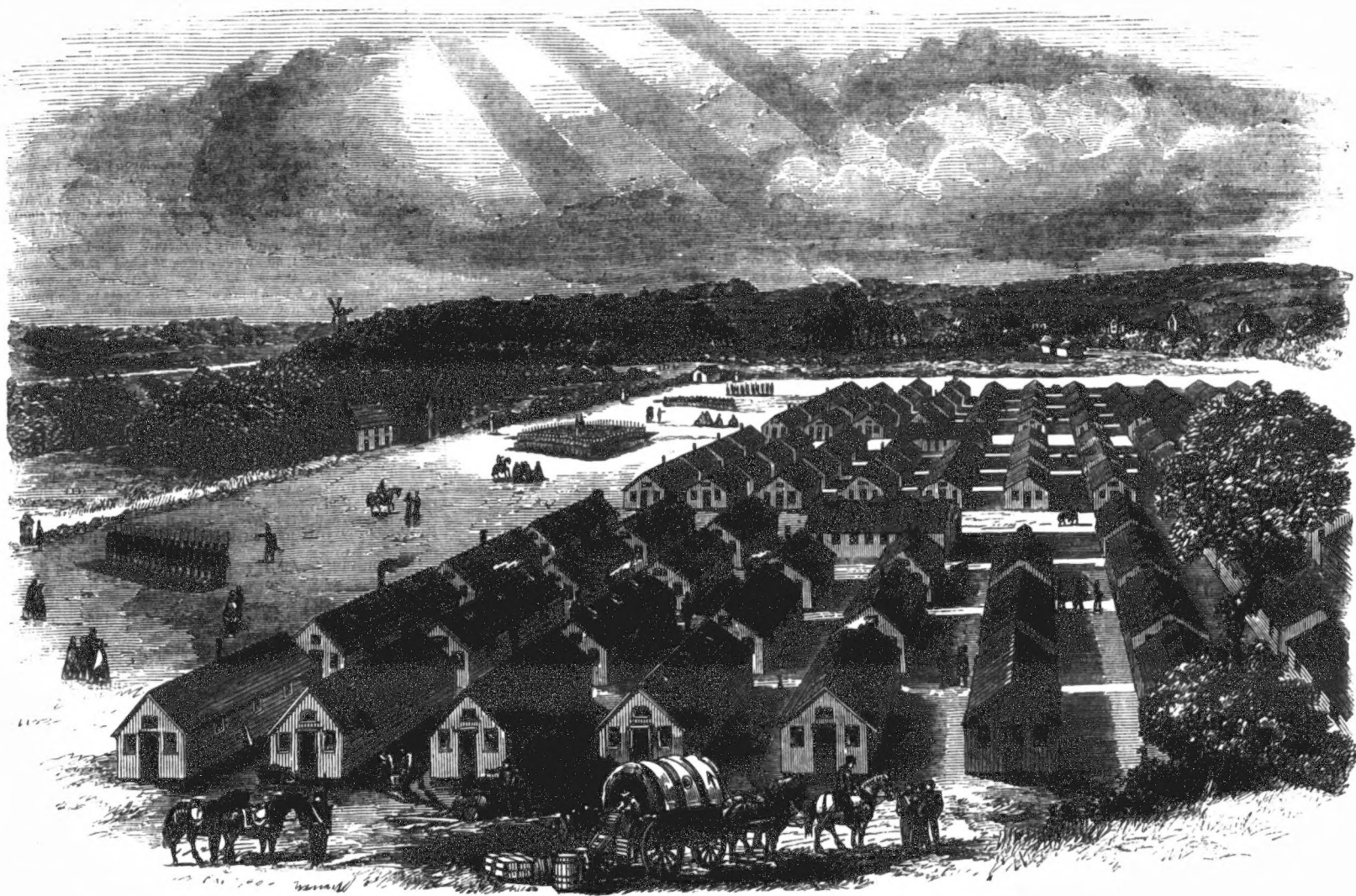
pressed a desire to buy it, and it is now the property of his royal highness. The run back to Shoreditch occupied precisely the same time as the journey down. At Shoreditch an immense crowd had assembled to see their royal highnesses.

DEVoured BY WILD BEASTS.—A shocking affair has come to light in the neighbourhood of St. Ambrose. On Monday, a farmer, named Francois Dion, left his residence for the purpose of going a distance of about a dozen acres into the bush, in order to cut some wood. Monday and Tuesday passed, and there was no sign of his return; and one of his relatives, accompanied by a friend, started to search for him. They had not far to go, for after proceeding a short distance into the wood, they found his headless body lying in a swamp. A party of the neighbours collected, and searched everywhere for the head, but in vain. From the lacerated condition of the adjoining parts, and from the fact that a portion of the left side had been torn away, it was surmised that the unfortunate man had fallen a victim to lynxes, which abound in the neighbourhood, and some traces of which were found close at hand. The post-mortem examination disclosed nothing to alter the surmise. There were no traces of a struggle on the ground. The clothing and pockets of the deceased had not been meddled with. He was a very weak man, and must apparently have fallen an easy prey. An open verdict was rendered. Deceased was about sixty years of age.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

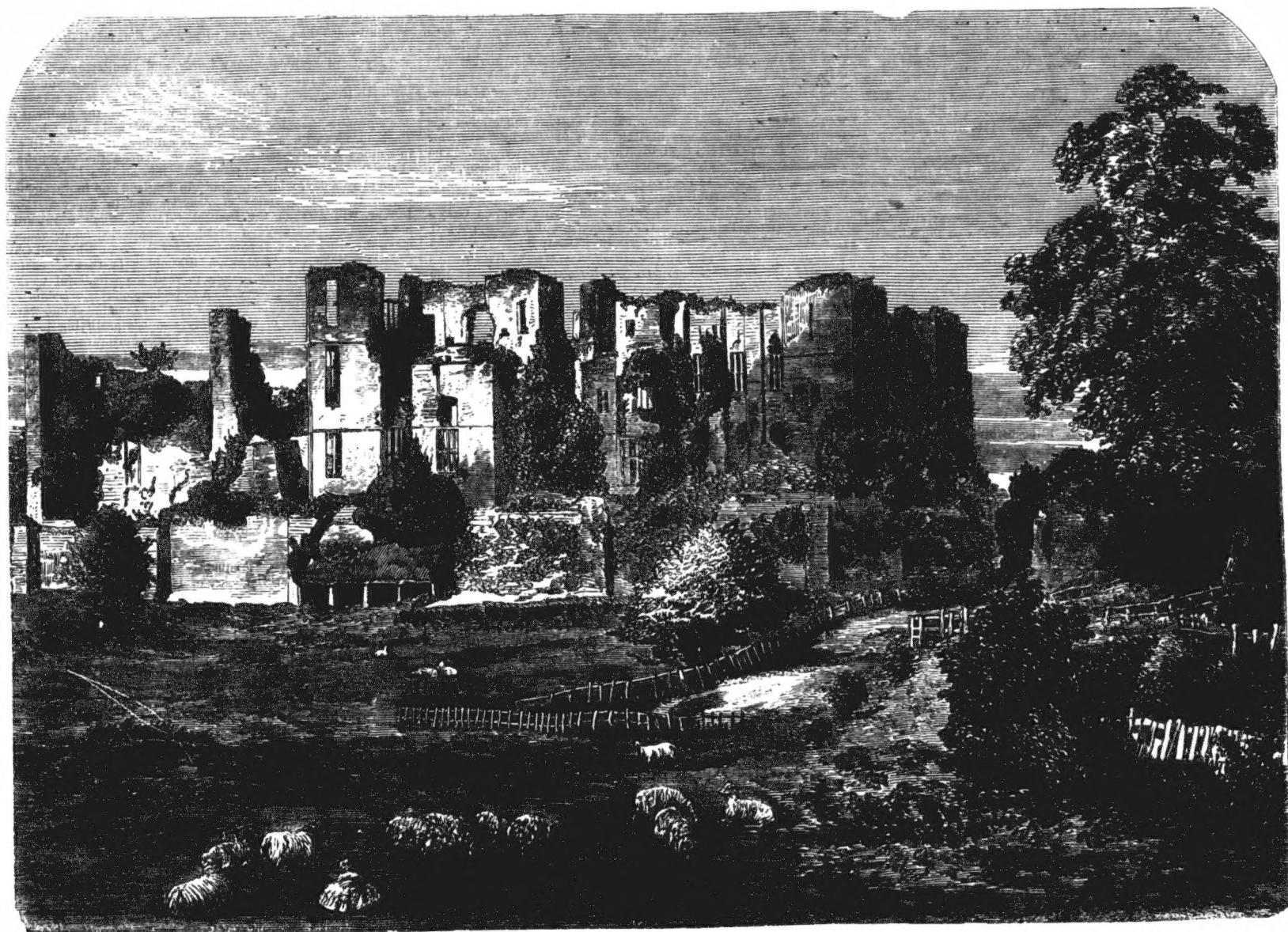
tained, with her whole court, with princely magnificence during seventeen days at the enormous expense of £1,000 per diem. The castle was plundered and ultimately left in a state of ruin by Cromwell's soldiers, who appropriated to themselves the adjacent lands. After various changes, the estate came into the possession of Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, and is still held by that noble family."

"I HAVE not loved lightly," as the man said when he married a widow weighing 300 pounds.

SUMMARY JUSTICE.—A respectably-dressed individual, of the genus loafer, insulted a lady on a Fourth-street car, a few days since, by paying her fare to the conductor before he reached her. The lady, on being informed that her fare had been paid, asked the conductor if the person on the opposite side was the one. Upon being answered in the affirmative, she said she had no acquaintance with the man, but that he was continually following her, had three times before paid her fare in the cars, and she was determined to put a stop to it. By this time the loafer had started for the rear of the car, but not quick enough to escape the incensed woman, who, catching him by the collar, slapped his face well and strong, and then applying the toe of a No. 3 gaiter to the junction of the legs of his "unmentionables," propelled him to the side-walk, after which she resumed her seat, while the spectators rendered a verdict of "served him right."—*St. Louis Press*.



THE CAMP AT COLCHESTER, VISITED BY THE PRINCE OF WALES, JUNE 5TH. (See page 4.)



COUNTRY SKETCHES.—KENILWORTH CASTLE. (See page 4.)

NOTICE. A MINE OF WEALTH FOR ONE PENNY.

NOTICE. A MINE OF WEALTH FOR EVERYBODY.

NOTICE. A MINE OF WEALTH. JUNE 20th.

NOTICE. A MINE OF WEALTH. ALL BOOKSELLERS.

NOTICE. A MINE OF WEALTH. BOW BELLS, NO. 99.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PUBLISHING DEPARTMENT.—All letters to be addressed to Mr. JOHN DICKS, 313, Strand. Persons unable to procure the PENNY ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY News from newsmen, or agents, may forward the amount for a single number, or for a term of subscription, by money order, payable to Mr. DICKS, so as to receive the journal direct from the Office. A Quarter's subscription is 2s. 2d. for the STAMPED EDITION. It is particularly requested that Subscribers will send their address in full to prevent mis-carriage of the paper. The termination of a Subscription will be indicated by the journal being sent in a coloured wrapper. Receipt stamps cannot be received in payment of their questions unanswered will understand.

* Correspondents finding their questions unanswered will understand that we are unable to do so, either from their peculiarity, or that our correspondence is so full that we could not readily obtain the information themselves.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.—THE PENNY ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS and BOW BELLS sent post free to any part of the United Kingdom for three penny postage stamps. Persons wishing to subscribe for a quarter, so as to receive the News through the post, may remit a subscription of 3s. 3d. to Mr. JOHN DICKS, at the Office, 313, Strand.

GEORGE T.—The title of prince only belongs in this country, to the sons and nephews of kings. The ducal was originally a Roman dignity. This first English duke, as we now apply the title, was Edward the Black Prince, whom his father created Duke of Cornwall.

RAMBLER.—Mr. Browning's play of "Strafford" was produced at Covent-garden Theatre when under Mr. Osmondston's management, in May, 1847.

BIRDIE.—The cutting of a starling's tongue with a "silver sixpence" to make it talk is a vulgar error. It requires no such cruelty. It is a natural mocking bird, like a raven or magpie.

T. T. C.—Lectured performed at Cremorne Gardens in the Ashburnham Pavilion after his appearance at the Alhambra.

ESQUIRE.—The total cost of the Britannia Tub-arch bridge was £601,865.

DRUMMER.—The band-men on board large merchant ships have to perform other duties besides playing their instruments. In a difficulty "all hands lend a hand."

HELVES.—The lines "His distance lends enchantment to the view," is in Campbell's poem of "The Pleasures of Hope."

W. J.—Greenacre was executed in May, 1847.

F. C.—Jew-harp is so called probably as a corruption of jaw-harp.

SIGNET.—Europe consumes six millions' worth of gold and silver annually for plate, jewellery, and ornaments. Gold coin wastes a half per cent. in sixteen years' wear; and silver from two to five per cent.

ROSS.—We cannot inform you positively; but we believe violins were introduced about 1477, and introduced to this country by Charles II.

PROSPER.—Miss Kate Terry played Ariel in "The Tempest" as revived at the Princess's Theatre in 1857.

P. T. S.—M. Thiers was born in 1797. His "History of the French Revolution" was first published in 1823.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

ANNIVERSARIES.		H. W. L. B.	
		A.M.	P.M.
16 S	Pope Pius IX. elected, 1846	4 15	4 38
17 S	Third Sunday after Trinity	5 2	5 25
18 M	Battle of Waterloo, 1815	5 47	6 10
19 T	Magna Charta signed	6 34	7 0
20 W	Accession of Queen Victoria	7 24	7 52
21 T	Longest day. Sun rises, 3h. 41m.; sets, 8h. 18m.	8 20	8 52
22 F	Cambridge Term ends	9 23	9 56

Moon's changes.—First quarter, 19th, 11h. 45m. p.m.

Sunday Lessons.

MORNING. 1 Sam. 2; Luke 1. AFTERNOON. 1 Sam. 3; Gal. 1.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Feast and Fast days.—17th, 3rd Sunday after Trinity, feast day; also dedicated to St. Alban, the martyr (A.D. 303).—20th, Translation of Edward King, of the West Saxons (A.D. 1001).

THE PENNY ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1866.

REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

Most of our railway carriages still persist in locking one and occasionally both the doors of their passenger carriages. An accident which happened on the night of Saturday and Sunday last will, we hope, cause this dangerous practice to be abandoned at once and for ever. A little before eleven p.m. on Saturday night a train of empty goods waggons broke down while passing through the Welwyn tunnel on the Great Northern Railway, and was immediately run into by the down Midland goods train. Among the goods which the second train was carrying were several loads of oil and other combustible material, which were cast in heaps on the tunnel floor by the violence of the shock. The Scotch meat train, having received no notice from the signalmen that anything was wrong within the tunnel, shortly followed, and ran at full speed into the other two trains, and its engine, overturned in the midst of the combustibles, at once set them on fire. The drivers and firemen of all three engines contrived to escape unhurt; but one of the guards and another man, who was being conveyed down the line surreptitiously, were killed on the spot. The wind blowing through the tunnel fanned the fire up fiercely. Had the trains to which this accident occurred been passenger-trains, and had either or both of the doors of their carriages been locked, as the custom is, what might have been the holocaust which we should have had to record! Is it not intolerable, too, that in spite of the wholesome rule that a second train shall never be allowed to enter a tunnel until its precursor has been signalled to be clear through, no less than three trains are wrecked and on fire in the same tunnel at the same time?

Of the noble-minded women who have signalized themselves by their efforts to open up new channels of industry for their sex, none are more entitled to our admiration and encouragement than

Miss Rye. It is now three years since she took under her personal care a hundred young women who were sent out to New Zealand by the Female Emigration Society. Seldom has there been a more interesting gathering of the friends of social science than that which was held at the office of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science in order to welcome Miss Rye on her return to England. And whether we regard the claims of that lady to public gratitude, or the experiences she was able to lay before her friends, the occasion was one equally noteworthy. Miss Rye repaid the welcome which her friends gave her by reading to them an account of her visit to the Antipodes. In this account she detailed the advantages of the Australian colonies, not only in respect of their climate, but for the abundance of their products, and the absolute certainty which emigrants have who are able and willing to work of obtaining all the necessities and most of the comforts of life. Miss Rye was not content with leaving her women emigrants at Otago. After she had seen them well placed there she visited Canterbury, Nelson, Marlborough, Pictou, and Wellington. From New Zealand Miss Rye visited Australia, and she gave her friends a glowing description of the vegetation—flowers and fruit—of Sydney and its neighbourhood. Miss Rye is of opinion that there is a great demand both in New Zealand and Australia for governesses, and that the mistake to be avoided is that of sending out young women who are not sufficiently accomplished. These, she thinks, do best, though all do well. At Sydney, Melbourne, and Brisbane, Miss Rye found homes established for servants, and for educated women—both in the midst of rumours of war, it is gratifying (while excellent. In the midst of rumours of war, it is gratifying (while we are also surrounded by so many commercial disasters) to find that an expedition which would have been hazardous had it not been undertaken both in a spirit of earnestness and with a clear understanding of the course to be followed has been attended with such signal success that others may safely follow it. Miss Rye deserves well both of her sex and of her country for her laudable efforts in this cause. She has not only located her 100 emigrants, but she has carefully surveyed the Australian colonies and the other points of New Zealand to which emigrants may be sent besides Otago. Men can emigrate with comparative ease, but not so women; they require to be met when they land, and to find those who will care for them with that sincere and pure solicitude which Miss Rye secured for them. If this lady has contributed, as no doubt she has, to further the facilities of female emigration, she has rendered a lasting service to her country and her sex.

Sporting.

BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S.

The muster at Albert Gate on Monday was scarcely an average one, but considering that the meetings of the past week were of an unimportant character, the settling which took place was of no very insignificant nature. Speculation on future events took a somewhat wide range, yet the majority of investments were merely to small amounts. Windham, after being supported at 7 to 1 for the Northumberland Plate advanced still further into favour, 6 to 1 being the highest price obtainable, while at 8 to 1 both Caithness and Miss Haworth found support; several others were mentioned and backed at their quoted prices. The Goodwood Stakes was touched upon, but no genuine commission was traceable, though there was a slight fancy evinced by backers for Mr. Ten Broeck's pair, both of whom met with support. The names of several "dark" ones were mentioned for the Derby, each of whom was backed at the price quoted. Dragon, being in most demand, was supported for nearly £500.

THE NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE.—6 to 1 agst Captain Gray's Windham (t); 8 to 1 agst Mr. J. Palmer's Caithness (t); 8 to 1 agst Mr. R. Osborne's Miss Haworth (t); 100 to 8 agst Mr. Jackson's Harry Brailford (t); 100 to 8 agst Mr. T. Masterman's son's Honesty (t); 100 to 7 agst Mr. W. E. Hubson's Dolan (t); 100 to 7 agst Mr. Merry's Primate (t and off); 20 to 1 agst Mr. Mackenzie's Brown Bread (t and off).

GOODWOOD STAKES.—15 to 1 agst Mr. Ten Broeck's Forester (t and off); 100 to 6 agst Mr. Ten Broeck's Slender (t and off); 20 to 1 agst Lord St. Vincent's Lucifer (t); 20 to 1 agst Mr. J. Nightingall's Surney (t); 20 to 1 agst Lord Uxbridge's Life Guardsman (t); 20 to 1 agst Baron Rothschild's Camball (t); 20 to 1 agst Mr. Pryor's Othello (t).

THE DONCASTER ST. LEGER.—2 to 1 agst Mr. Sutton's Lord Lyon (off); 3 to 1 agst Duke of Beaufort's Rustic (off); even on Lord Lyon and Saverne agst the field (t to £500).
DERBY.—20 to 1 agst Sir Joseph Hawley's The Palmer (t); 20 to 1 agst Mr. Chaplin's Hermit (t); 22 to 1 agst Count F. de Lagrange's Dragon (t); 25 to 1 agst Lord Stamford's Sir Oliver; 25 to 1 agst Duke of Hamilton's Ailsbury (t); 28 to 1 agst Mr. R. Ten Broeck's Fitzroy (t); 30 to 1 agst Mr. R. Wright's Uncas.

AQUATICS.

SCULLERS' RACE FOR 100L.—On Monday, a scullers' race came off between Frank Kilsby, of the Old Barge House, Lambeth, and Edward Barratt, of Manchester, over the Metropolitan Course, for 50L a side. The men had previously contended a few months since for a like amount, when the Manchester man won easily, but Kilsby was now made the favourite, notwithstanding Barratt's improved form, and betting previous to the race had been as much as 2 to 1 on Kilsby. Two steamers accompanied the race, the Venus, chartered by Barratt, and Citizen P by Bell's Life, and there were a large number of people present, who took great interest in the match. Barratt winning the toss, took the Middlesex side. He was shown up by Jackey Driver, while Harry Kelley, the champion, at whose house Kilsby had trained, looked after his man. Mr. W. J. Innes was umpire for Kilsby, Mr. C. Wilcox for Barratt, and Mr. Lester was referee. Barratt, rather smart at starting, jumped away with the lead, and had soon placed half a length to his credit, and, aided by Kilsby catching two crabs, he was nearly clear at the London Boat-house. From here Kilsby gradually drew on him, and after a severe race, came level at the Point, when Barratt's right arm having failed him, owing to the labour, he pulled into his man, and a foul was the result. Kilsby then went on ahead, and although Barratt rowed very pluckily, he failed to catch Kilsby, who came in three lengths a head, having rowed the distance in twenty-eight and a-half minutes. The foul was, of course, awarded to Kilsby.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

THE patrons and supporters of the British and Foreign Bible Society, who have hitherto carried on the business of the association in Earl-street, Blackfriars, are about to erect a new central building adjacent to that which they formerly occupied. The foundation-stone of the new structure was laid on Monday, and the presence of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales added more than usual éclat and ceremony to the proceedings. To the last moment it was expected that the Princess of Wales would grace the meeting with her presence, but for some unavoidable cause she was prevented from attending. Visitors were invited to be present by half-past eleven; and at a quarter past twelve the band of the Hon. Artillery Company struck up the National Anthem. Shortly afterwards the Prince of Wales, attended by Lord Shaftesbury, president of the society, the Lord Mayor, the sheriffs, and several vice-presidents of the institution, entered the temporary structure raised for the occasion. No less than 3,000 persons had then assembled to welcome the Prince and to assist at the ceremony. Among those who took a more or less direct part in the prominent proceedings of the day were Lord Shaftesbury, the Lord Mayor, and the two sheriffs, the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Winchester, the Bishop of Carlisle, Dean Stanley, General Bulow (Danish minister), Lord Charles Russell, the Hon. A. Kinnaird, Mr. Horsfall, M.P., &c. General Knollys was in attendance on his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. After the Prince had taken his seat in the chair of state, placed on the platform behind the foundation-stone, the Rev. C. Jackson gave out the hymn beginning with the line, "With one consent let all the earth," which was sung by the assemblage to the tune of the "Old Hundredth." The Rev. T. Binney then read from the Scriptures an appropriate selection of passages, after which the Rev. S. B. Berge, the secretary to the society, read a rather lengthy statement of its objects, its operations, and its progress. Lord Shaftesbury then requested the Prince to lay the foundation-stone, which bore the following inscription:—

"BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

FOUNDED A.D. 1804.

THIS STONE WAS LAID JUNE 11, 1866,
BY HIS
ROYAL HIGHNESS ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES.

SHAFTESBURY, President.

C. JACKSON, } Secretaries.
S. B. BERGE, }

ED. L'ANSON, Architect.

RIDER AND SONS, Builders.

"Thy word is truth."—JOHN xvii 17.

A plan and elevation of the proposed new building were then exhibited to his royal highness by Mr. L'Anson, the architect, after which the Rev. Charles Jackson presented a bottle containing a copy of the last annual report of the society, a copy on parchment of the inscription on the stone, a copy of the Times newspaper, and several of the current coins of the realm, dated 1866. Mr. John Brockett, the treasurer of the society, now presented a silver trowel to the Prince, and his royal highness having gone through the very simple form of laying the mortar for the reception of the foundation-stone, and the stone itself having been lowered to its place, he declared it well and duly fixed, amid the cheers of the assemblage among whom he stood.

The Prince then proceeded to address the meeting in the following words:—

"My Lord Archbishop, my Lords, and Gentlemen,—I have to thank you for the very interesting address in which you so ably set forth the objects of this noble institution. It is now sixty-three years since Mr. Wilberforce, the father of the eminent prelate who now occupies so prominent a place in the Church of England, met with a few friends by candlelight in a small room in a dingy counting-house, and resolved upon the establishment of the Bible Society. Contrast with this obscure beginning the scene of this day, which, not only in England and in our colonies, but in the United States of America and in every nation in Europe, will awaken the keenest interest. Such a reward of perseverance is always a gratifying spectacle, much more so when the work which it commemorates is one in which all Christians can take part, and when the object is that of enabling every man in his own tongue to read the wonderful works of God. I have an hereditary claim to be here on this occasion. My grandfather, the Duke of Kent, as you have reminded me, warmly advocated the claims of this society, and it is gratifying to me to reflect that the two modern versions of the Scriptures more widely circulated than any others—the German and the English—were both in their origin connected with my family. The translation of Martin Luther was executed under the protection of the Elector of Saxony, the collateral ancestor of my lamented father, while that of William Tyndall, the foundation of the present authorized English version, was introduced with the sanction of the royal predecessor of my mother, the Queen, who first desired that the Bible should have free course through all Christendom, but especially in his own realm. It is my hope and trust that, under the Divine guidance, the wider diffusion and a deeper study of the Scriptures will, in this as in every age, be at once the surest guarantee of the progress and liberty of mankind, and the means of multiplying in the purest form the consolations of our holy religion."

His royal highness was frequently applauded during the delivery of this address, and at the close of it was greeted with the most hearty cheering.

His Grace the Archbishop of York then offered up prayer on behalf of the society and for a blessing on the event of the day, and the Bishop of Winchester returned thanks to the Prince for honouring the ceremony with his presence. The whole assembly now united their voices in chanting the National Anthem, and the proceedings closed with the benediction by the Archbishop of York.

His royal highness was afterwards entertained at luncheon at the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress.

A WALK OF 82,000 MILES.—A wonderful old man, named Thomas Bartrom, resides at the village of Harome, in the North Riding. He has for twenty-four years been a woodman on Lord Feversham's estate, and during the whole of that period has walked to and from his work, an average of ten miles per day, in addition to his full work as woodman. He still wields the axe and continues his double march (night and morning), and is somewhat proud of his nearing the distance of three times round the earth. He is hale and strong, but not of any great muscular power.

In consequence of the Reduction in Duty, Horniman's Teas are now supplied by the Agents Eightpence per lb. Cheaper. Every Genuine Packet is signed "Horniman and Co."—[Advertisement.]

Theatricals, Music, etc.

HER MAJESTY'S.—The second performance of Mozart's grand opera, "Il Flauto Magico," again attracted a crowded and brilliant audience on Saturday evening. Mdlle. Ilma de Murska, in the highly dramatic character of Astridamante, again aroused the enthusiasm of the audience by her marvellous singing in the two songs of the Queen of Night—"Non Paventa" and "Gli angeli d' inferno," the latter creating a *furore* and being encored in a loud burst of applause. Madame Harriers-Wippenn, by her beautiful singing of the music of Pamina, was also loudly applauded. Signor Gardoni rendered the part of the lover Tamino with grace and interest, singing the lovely air, "Ah! cara immagina" to perfection. Mr. Santley fully proved his title to be called a sterling and finished comedian as well as singer, acting the part of the bird-catcher, Papageno, with real humour, and singing the music as few indeed have heard it sung. Mdlle. Sinico proved herself a worthy mate to Mr. Santley, giving life and animation to Papageno, and singing like a perfect artist. The chorus and band were magnificent, and the conductor (Signor Arditi), if possible, more zealous and energetic than before in the cause of Mozart. On Tuesday evening, "Il Don Giovanni" was performed, Mdlle. Titians sustaining the part of Donna Anna, and Signor Gassier, Don Giovanni. Wednesday was a grand extra night, when Meyerbeer's "Dinorah" was again produced, with Mdlle. Ilma de Murska, Signor Gardoni, Mr. Santley, and the other distinguished artists whom we have previously noticed in the principal parts. Yesterday (Friday) Signor Arditi gave his grand morning concert, supported by all the great artists, assisted by the band and chorus.

COVENT GARDEN.—On Thursday week, when "Lucrezia Borgia" was repeated, Signor Mario, we regret to state, was incapacitated after the second act from continuing his part in the opera. Signor Fancelli, however, took up the part with spirit and efficiency. On Saturday Mdlle. Frisci appeared as substitute for Mdlle. Lucca in Meyerbeer's "L'Africaine." On Monday, Mdlle. Adeline Patti appeared in "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," and on Tuesday Donizetti's opera, "Lucrezia Borgia," was performed with the following cast:—Lucrezia Borgia, Madame Maria Vilda; Maffio Orsini, Mdlle. Biancolini; Il Duca, Signor Ronconi; Gazella, Signor Capponi; Astolfo, Signor Polonini; Gubetta, Signor Tagliabue; and Gennaro, Signor Mario. Thursday was signalled by the re-production of Auber's opera of "Fra Diavolo," Mdlle. Pauline Lucca sustaining the part of Zerlina for the first time.

LYCEUM.—A petite drama, taken from the French, by Mr. James Albery, and entitled "Doctor Davey," has been produced here with success. It is very like the version of "David Garrick," played so forcibly by Mr. Southern at the Haymarket. The plot turns upon the enthusiasm of a young lady, Mary (Miss Henrade), who, having witnessed the Shaksperian performances of Garrick (Mr. Herman Vezin), becomes so ardent an admirer of him that she is constantly reciting passages from "Romeo and Juliet." Her father, Moleseye (Mr. D. Evans), a plain-spoken tradesman, believing that if his daughter were to see the great actor "off the stage," and "out of his feathers," she would lose her admiration for him, invites Garrick to his house, but finding him a very handsome man, he decides upon not introducing him to Mary, lest her admiration should turn to love. And again, Arthur Quillet (Mr. Stanley), Mary's lover, objects to an interview, and Garrick accordingly takes his departure. Mary all this time is in the anxious keeping of her loving aunt, Mrs. Figabet (Mrs. C. Horsman). Garrick's curiosity, however, to see the fair one being thus aroused, he resolves upon gratifying it by assuming the character of Doctor Davey. The interview takes place and results in Garrick's throwing off his disguise, and at the same time himself at the feet of the fair one, avowing his love. Finding herself in the actual presence of the great actor she hastens to fetch her father that he may share in her delight. In her absence Garrick begins to reflect upon what he has done, and, feeling that he has gone too far, resorts to another subterfuge. He takes up a brandy bottle, and when Mary returns pretends to be the worse for what he has taken of its contents, frequently inviting the lady, with a hiccup, to "have some." This serves to change Mary's admiration to disgust, and, turning to her lover, she vows never again to admire an actor. Mr. Vezin's interpretation of Garrick is exceedingly good. He plays the character with a vivacity and finish peculiar to himself. Indeed, the really great success attending this version of the drama is entirely owing to the versatility of Mr. Vezin's talent. At the same time, it is but just to state that each character is ably sustained by the other members of the company. The drama is also efficiently placed on the stage in every detail. "The Corsican Brothers," and "Up in the World," have followed.

M. KUHE'S CONCERT.—This gentleman's grand annual concert was held on Monday at St. James's Hall. On the company assembling a printed notice was circulated stating, "that in consequence of a severe domestic affliction it would be impossible for Mr. Kuhe to appear, but that the concert would go on as advertised, with the exception of Mr. Kuhe's pieces." The programme included thirty subjects, which were charmingly rendered by the vocalists, Madame Sinico, Mr. Tom Hohler, M. Gassier, Signor Sealese, Mdlle. Titians, Mr. Santley, Signor Gardoni, Madame Sainton-Dolby, Herr Reichardt, Jules Lefort, Mdlle. Liebhart, Madame Trebelli, Mdlle. Ilma de Murska, and Madame Harriers-Wippenn. The instrumentalists were Signor Piatti (violin), Herr Engel (harmonium), M. Wieniawski (violin). The programme displayed a good selection from the most approved authors, several encores being demanded and granted. Mdlle. de Murska sang the Shadow Song from "Dinorah" in the most bewitching manner.

The King of Hanover has conferred the distinguished honour of his newly-created order, "Ernest Augustus," upon Mr. Jules Benedict.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The concert on Saturday was very fully attended, upwards of 9,000 being present. Madame Grisi, who made her appearance after a somewhat lengthened interval, was received in a most rapturous manner. Her old favourite, "Que la voce," was enthusiastically encored, and her substitution of "Home, sweet home," was received with equal favour. Among the novelties at the palace was a young hippopotamus about ten months old, the only one alive in the country, which was the source of great amusement to the visitors present. To commemorate the wedding of the Princess Mary of Cambridge, on Tuesday, a great day and evening fête took place, consisting of amusements and attractions of every sort. The great fountains played for the first time, there was a balloon ascent, the band of the Coldstream Guards attended, there were also Chang and Etardo, Nelson Lee's pantomimic ballet, and a special illumination of the palace throughout its entire length.

THEATRICAL LICENSING COMMITTEE.

VISCOUNT SYDNEY, Lord Chamberlain, was examined. His lordship was strongly of opinion that theatres and music halls should be under one jurisdiction; either that of the Lord Chamberlain or a special branch of the Home-office. Thought the Lord Chamberlain's department quite capable of dealing with it. An addition to the staff would be needed, the expense of which might be defrayed from the licenses from music halls. There should be one for theatres and one for music halls. This was the rule in Paris, where the *cafés chantants* held special licenses. Any one may build a theatre in Paris if it be properly surveyed and passed as suited to the purpose. The *cafés chantants* are under the supervision of the police. Did not think this kind of close police supervision would suit the habits of the people in this country. He thought the same supervision should be exercised over both theatres and music halls. The expenses of the Lord Chamberlain's office were defrayed from the civil list. Mr. Donne, examiner of plays, received a fee of one guinea per act for examining plays. Did not know what effect this examination has upon managers, but considered it salutary. At the time of the first collision between theatres and music halls the managers of the latter came to him. He told them that he had no jurisdiction. Many of them thought that it would be well to have them brought under his jurisdiction. He spoke of the matter to the late Sir G. C. Lewis, then Home Secretary, and asked him to take steps to procure an alteration in the law. He also spoke about it to the Prince Consort, and the Queen assented to an alteration being effected, but the subject dropped through. Sir G. C. Lewis thought that the Home-office was overworked, and that it was not well to increase its labours. The Lord Chamberlain could undertake the work with a small additional staff. Did not think there was any difficulty in the way of licensing theatres; when a license was applied for a plan was always submitted, and if he thought alterations needed he pointed them out, and changes were made in accordance with his wishes. In licensing a theatre always considered the locality and other matters. Never refused a license to a theatre properly constructed. Did not approve of abolishing the censorship of plays. Considered there would be no authority over them if it were left to public opinion to decide what should be performed. In Paris plays had to be approved by the *censeur*, and after passing his inspection they might be acted at any theatre. It was not necessary for the proprietor of a theatre in Paris to state the nature of the performance to be given at it. If Mr. Donne had grave doubts about a play or a passage, he referred to him (Lord Sydney). Did not think that authors suffered any grievance from their plays being rejected in consequence of their not knowing beforehand that they were unlikely to be approved. Had, however, to stop the performance of a piece although it had been previously allowed. "Jack Sheppard" was an instance. It was stopped after having been acted for some time. Did not think any Lord Chamberlain would so interfere unless there was some strong cause. Thought an appeal from his decision to a court of justice would be the introduction of quite a new principle. Could not tell exactly what staff was employed in his office.

By Mr. Locke: If the law were altered, he thought it would be important to define what were stage plays and what were not. Thought the licensing powers being in the hands of magistrates was an unsatisfactory state of things. Licenses ought to be compulsory on all such places of amusement, so as to have them all under proper supervision. He could now interfere only in the case of a theatre. Had declined to license mechanics' institutions for theatrical performances. He was in favour of perfect free trade in theatrical and other performances, under proper regulations.

Mr. Locke: If these rules were infringed, would the license be withdrawn?

Lord Sydney could not recollect any case of the kind. Theatres had a right to the wine and spirit license when licensed as theatres, but the Lord Chamberlain prescribed the part of the house in which they should be sold. Saw no objection to licensing music halls for plays under proper regulations. Had not considered where a line should be drawn between plays suited for music halls and those for theatres. It would be desirable to improve the public taste by the performance of burlettas, &c., in preference to contortionist and grinning entertainments. Had been seven years in office. Did not recollect about the objection to the performance of "Robert le Diable" in consequence of ballet girls rising as spirits from the graves. Thought it of advantage that a theatre should be isolated from other buildings. Did not consider that it was necessary to visit the theatres to see if plays were acted properly. If he received a complaint, would send Mr. Donne to attend the performance and report. It was impossible, as the law now stood, to define a stage play.

Mr. Reason, inspector of lodging-houses, was examined as to penny gaffs in Whitechapel, which, he said, were largely attended by children, and he thought they were calculated to injure them.

The room was cleared, and it was afterwards announced that the committee would take no more evidence, but would consider their report.

PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION IN THEATRES.

The following information has been supplied to the select committee on theatrical licenses by the Lord Chamberlain, showing the number of theatres, &c., licensed by him, and the number of persons each can accommodate without inconvenience:—

Adelphi (Strand)	1,560	New Royalty (Dean-st., Soho)	722
Alexandra (Highbury) ..	1,330	Olympic (Wych-street) ..	1,140
Astley's (Westminster) ..	3,780	Pavilion (Whitechapel) ..	3,500
Britannia (Hoxton)	3,923	Prince of Wales' (Tottenham-court-road)	814
Bower Operetta House (Stangate)	1,000	Sadler's Wells (Islington) ..	2,300
Cabinet (King's Cross) ..	360	St. James's (King-street, St. James's)	1,223
City of London (Norton Folgate)	2,500	Standard (Shoreditch) ..	3,400
Effingham (Whitechapel) ..	2,150	Strand	1,081
Grecian (City-road)	2,120	Surrey	1,802
Haymarket	1,822	Victoria	3,008
Her Majesty's (Haymarket)	1,377	The Royal Windsor (no return)	
Lyceum (Strand)	1,490	German Reed's Gallery of Illustration	362
Marylebone (Church-st., Edgware-road)	1,500		

The Theatres Royal Covent-garden (no return) and Drury-lane (3,800) require licenses only for theatrical manuscripts.

Dr. BARRY'S DELICIOUS HEALTH-RESTORING INVALID AND INFANT'S FOOD, the Revalenta Arabica, yields thrice the nourishment of the best meat, and cures, without medicine or inconvenience, Dyspepsia (indigestion), Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Debility, Palpitation of the Heart, Constipation, Diarrhoea, Acidity, Heartburn, Nervous, Bilious, Liver and Stomach complaints, and saves fifty times its cost in other remedies. 50,000 cures annually. Dr. Barry and Co., 77, Regent-street, London, W. In tins, at 1s. 1d.; 1lb. 2s. 9d.; 12lbs 22s.; 24lbs, 40s. At all grocers.—(Advertisement.)

CONTINENTAL SKETCHES.—GENERAL VIEW OF CHAMBERY.

CHAMBERY is one of the principal cities of Savoy, situated on the left bank of the Aysse, in an elevated and fertile valley, 110 miles north-west of Turin, and forty-three miles south-west of Geneva. This city, though pretty and picturesque, presents little worthy of notice. It has one good street, but most of the others are crooked, dark, and sombre. There are several squares adorned with fountains; and most of the houses are three stories in height. The chief public buildings are the cathedral; the Hotel Dieu, or principal hospital; the barracks, constructed by the French; and the manufactory of silk gauzes, for which Chambery has long been celebrated. The palace is an old castle, in no way remarkable. The churches exhibit gaudy decorations; in one, however, there is some good painted glass. The city was formerly fortified; but the walls have been removed, and the space they occupied is laid out in public walks. It has societies of agriculture and commerce, a public library, theatre, public baths, and many charitable institutions. Besides gauze, other silk fabrics, lace, hats, leather, soap, &c., are manufactured; and there is some trade in liqueurs, wines, lead, copper, and various other articles. The environs abound in vineyards, woods, and picturesque scenery. Near Chambery is the country house of Les Charmettes, once the residence of Madame de Warens and Rousseau. This city is supposed to stand near, though not upon, the site of the ancient Lemincum. It was taken by the French in 1792, who made it the capital of the department of Mont Blanc, and retained it till the second treaty of Paris, in November, 1815.

It is well known by what disgraceful means the French again obtained possession of Savoy, a few years since. This country now figures as a French department, with the charming Chambery as a capital. Let us trust that ere many years Savoy will again be under the sway of Victor Emmanuel, and that he will be proud of Chambery, as one of the most beautiful places in his dominions.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE CARRYING OF THE MAMELON BY THE FRENCH.

We take advantage of the anniversary of the carrying of the Mamelon by the French, during the Crimean war (June 6th, 1855), to give a large illustration of the gallant attack. (See page 12.) As the great struggle deserves to be well remembered by us, as well as France, we herewith give a short account of the attack.

Nothing could be finer than the "dash" with which the French troops ascended the steep slope—a natural glacis—towards the parapets. The Russians were evidently staggered. At first the Malakoff batteries and the Redan offered no attempt to impede the progress of the assailants. Whether the tremendous fire which was poured against them from the English batteries of both the left and right attacks restrained them, or whether they were bewildered at the nature of the assault, they scarcely fired a shot while the first columns of French mounted the hill. Presently the French were swarming into the embrasures, mounting on the parapets, and descending into the work. Shortly afterwards the Russians were observed escaping by the way leading from the redoubt towards the hill crowned by the ruins of the Malakoff Tower and the numerous batteries around it. Here, to all appearance, occurred the grand mistake, which subsequently entailed a great loss of life among our allies. The arrangements had been made for taking and securing the large redoubt on the Mamelon Hill, but it was not intended to go further at that moment. Such, however, was the impetuosity of the troops, such the excitement of the officers and men at their first success, that they could not resist the pursuit of the Russians on the one hand, or the attempt to storm the Malakoff itself. Between the Malakoff and Mamelon hills is a deep saddle-like hollow. Across this saddle, dipping down towards the right of Malakoff Hill, is the ordinary way of communication between the Marine suburb and Mamelon. In this direction the Russian troops took their flight, and these and their pursuers were soon lost to sight behind the ridge.

The French had evidently met with a difficulty they could not conquer; they were observed to be looking on all sides for an opportunity of advancing, but yet were unable to move on. Presently a sudden sense of their dangerous position seemed to seize them, and they retired back towards the Mamelon. The Russians by this time had assembled their reinforcements behind the Malakoff works, and as the French were moving along the dip of the saddle towards the Mamelon these troops were seen to come up in a dense mass, pouring a heavy flanking fire against our allies. At the same time they came within range of the guns of the works around the Malakoff Tower (the Kornikoff bastion), which, notwithstanding the shower of shell and rockets from our batteries, kept up a galling fire against the French as they retired. Some confusion ensued, the Russians followed the French into the Kamptsekatka redoubt, and the latter were compelled to evacuate it.

Confidence was again resumed, when the French, who had descended the Mamelon Hill, were seen to be steadily reforming in the Russian trenches which surrounded its base. Up they went again, sending a shower of balls among the Russians, who were now in crowds covering the parapets. The redoubt was fringed with smoke and flames from the fire of the Russian rifles against the French as they mounted the hill, and the hill side was covered with the fire of the assailants. It was now a few minutes before eight o'clock, a dense bank of black clouds rested on the horizon, and the sun had just sunk behind it. The Russians made for some time a gallant resistance, but in vain; as the French mounted they were seen to waver, and just as the French reached the parapets they leaped down and retired. Our allies were again masters of the Mamelon Vert. In vain the shipping in the harbour, the guns from the batteries on the west side of Careening Bay, and some on the north side of the roadstead, tried to drive them away. The guards were thrown out, and the working parties speedily set to work to turn the redoubt against its late possessors.

The loss of the French is variously reckoned from eleven to fourteen hundred killed and wounded. Many of their bodies were lying scattered over the Malakoff Hill. The number of Russians lying upon the Mamelon Hill was immense. The slaughter chiefly occurred when the French, after their temporary retirement from the Mamelon redoubt, returned with renewed energy to the attack against the Russian reinforcements, and drove them back behind the Malakoff. The Zouaves again suffered severely. The 6th regiment of the line is also said to have lost a great proportion of officers.

A CLAIMANT TO ROYAL HONOURS.—On Wednesday, the jury gave a verdict in favour of the defendant, in the case *Ilyves v. the Attorney-General*, pronouncing the documents produced by plaintiff forgeries. (A full report was given in last week's number.)

EXCELSIOR PRIZE MEDAL FAMILY SEWING AND EMBROIDERY MACHINES for every home, are the simplest, cheapest, and best; doing every variety of domestic and fancy work in a superior manner. Lists free. Whight and Mann, 143, Holborn Bars, London. Manufactory, Ipswich.—(Advertisement.)

THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS MARY OF CAMBRIDGE TO PRINCE VON TECK.

Prior to detailing the particulars of this marriage, which took place at Kew on Tuesday last, we herewith give a short biographical sketch of the royal pair, whose portraits we present on the pages before us.

THE PRINCESS MARY OF CAMBRIDGE.
For the biographical sketch of the Princess we are indebted to the columns of the first series of that popular periodical, *Bow Bells*:—

"The illustrious lady may, in a certain sense, be truly said to be the most popular member of the royal family of Great Britain. Of course, the popularity with which the Princess Mary is invested is of a different kind to that which belongs to her first cousin, Queen Victoria. Her most sacred Majesty is popular in virtue of her transcendent rank, her magnificent power, her illustrious descent, her spotless private character, her many noble, public, and private virtues. But the Princess Mary, though in descent equal to the Queen, though in rank among the very highest nobility, and but little inferior to that of regal honours, and though in private and public life utterly irreproachable, owes but a very small portion of her immense popularity to those qualities. Indeed, when the people cheer the Princess Mary, they never think of her rank, nor of her stainless life, nor of her public beneficence, or private charities. Yet she is invariably the recipient of popular welcome as warm, if not as demonstrative, as that which awaits the Sovereign herself. Neither is the Princess cheered and liked because of her good looks—that unfailing source of popularity for women—for, although possessing a satisfactory share of personal attraction, the Princess is not pre-eminently beautiful. Indeed, there are hundreds and thousands of noble and illustrious ladies in England, who are greatly her superiors in mere bodily charms, but yet who do not enjoy a tenth part of her popularity. Here, then, the justly impatient reader may ask, 'What then is the secret of this immense popular liking which she enjoys?'

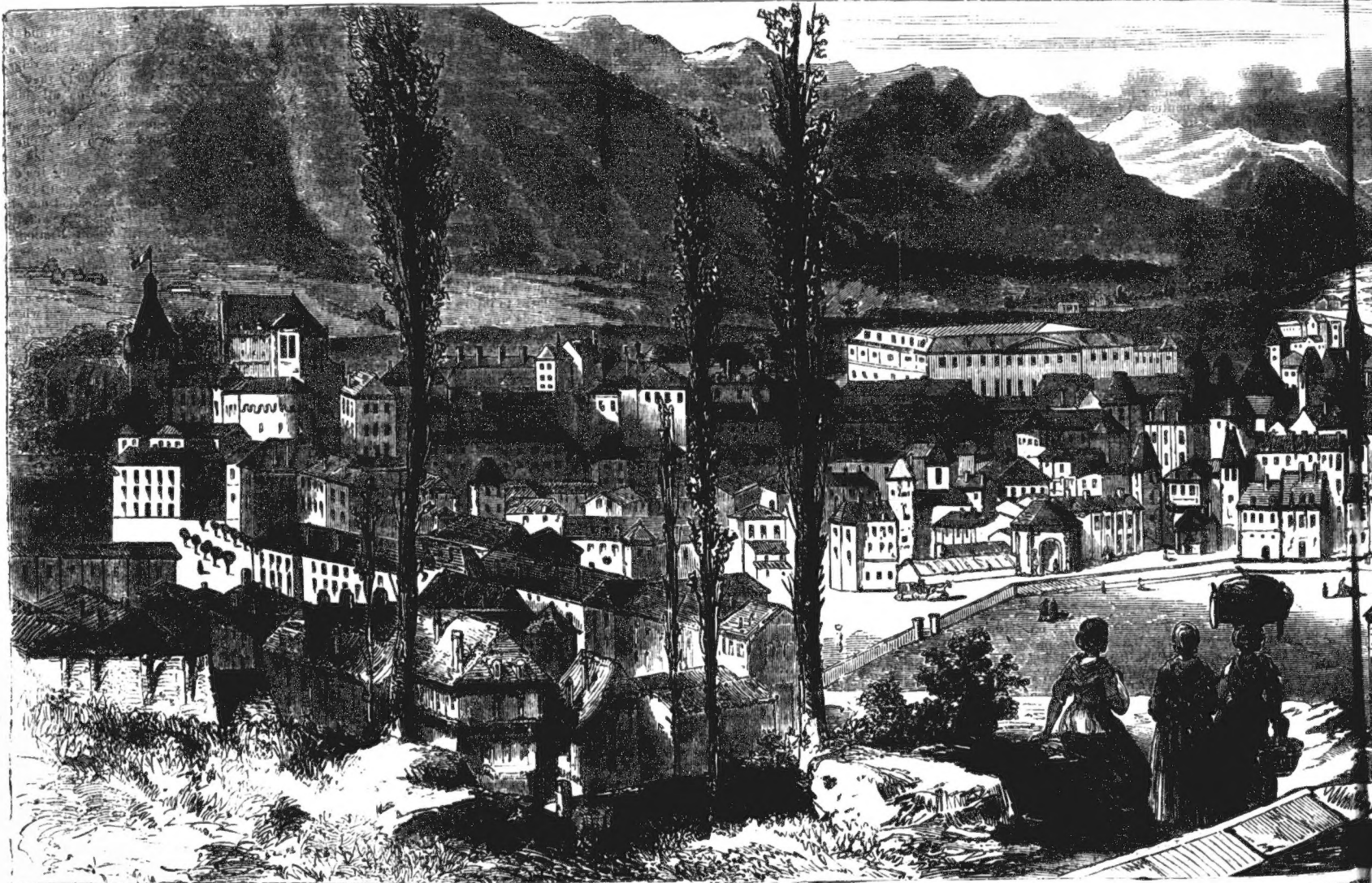
"The secret, gentle reader, is, properly speaking, no secret at all. The



HER ROYAL HIGHNESS, PRINCESS MARY OF CAMBRIDGE.

cause or principle of this unparalleled popularity is so very obvious and simple as to be positively disappointing; it is no other than this: that the Princess is extremely good-natured, and that she looks so. Yes, the Princess Mary, Adelaide Wilhelmina Elizabeth of Cambridge is the most perfect picture of good-nature in the whole United Kingdom, and we may therefore say, in the whole world. She is also said to be as good-hearted as she is good-natured; and the intelligent reader will not fail to perceive that between these two qualities there is a very important difference. Good-nature merely means a happy disposition, which enables the owner to be at peace with oneself, and to cherish a passive benevolence towards other people. But this disposition is perfectly compatible with immoral apathy, with a culpable indifference to the weal or woe of one's fellow creatures, and a general heartlessness of the most abhorrent description. Good-heartedness, on the contrary, implies that God-like sympathy which is so vividly embodied in Miranda, who "suffered with those that she saw suffer," and who longed for the power of deity in order that she might annihilate the agents of human woe. It is, therefore, quite clear that a person may be good-natured, and yet bad-hearted, and the converse, for we daresay some of our readers may be acquainted with more than one unamiable cynic, repellent as an excited porcupine, but whose hand is ever ready to apply the balm of charity to the rankling wounds of human sorrow, and beneath whose rough exterior there beats a heart as soft and tender as that enshrined in the bosom of the loveliest woman. But, as we are not writing a disquisition, metaphysical or other, on the "moral sentiments," we return to the Princess Mary, of whom it is gratifying to learn, that she is at least as good-hearted as she is good-natured, and that her public popularity is equalled by the esteem and affection of all those privileged to know her in her domestic and private capacity.

"This youngest of the late Duke of Cambridge's children was born on the 27th of November, 1833, and is therefore in her thirty-third year. Her father was in his sixtieth year when she was born, and until his death, in 1856, the little Princess was



CONTINENTAL SKETCHES.—GENERAL VIEW OF CHAMBERY.

well known to be his especial pet. Though the Princess Mary is still a spinster, and sooth to say in a fair way of becoming an 'old maid,' it is not from any want of opportunity of changing her name and condition, but solely because the lady is rather particular, not to say fastidious, in her taste, and because she is so very well satisfied with her present condition as a Princess of England, that she has no desire to become anything else. Indeed, it would be difficult to mention any lady who has rejected more wooers than the Princess Mary. Not to specify any one of the dozen German princes who were wooers for her hand, there was the Emperor of the French, who, long before he beseeched the fair Eugénie to become his helpmate, and anxious to fortify his precarious position by an alliance with the royal family of England, sought the hand of the Princess Mary of Cambridge. But the good-natured lady did not fancy the match, so the dark-souled Emperor had to apply elsewhere. Then came his cousin, Prince Napoleon, who resembles the Princess herself in being rather stout, but he fared no better than his cousin. Then came a tall and gallant Swedish Prince, who longed to take the Princess Mary home to Scandinavia, but until the present moment he has not succeeded, though, in some quarters, it is confidently alleged that this affair is not definitively disposed of. Then came Victor Emmanuel, who offered to make her Queen of Italy, but the good-natured Mary, preferring being a Princess of England. Among the last of her suitors, is said to be the Duke of Newcastle, who, it is averred, had the consent of the Queen, but whether anything will come of it time only can discover. But, married or single, there is but one wish in England with regard to the Princess Mary of Cambridge, and that is, that she may enjoy long life, and be always as contented, happy, and good-natured as she looks."

Since the above was written, three years ago, the solution of the interesting question, as to who the Princess would marry, has been happily resolved.

In applying for an additional grant, by way of annuity to her royal highness, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House of Commons, on Thursday evening, June 7th, said: In pursuance of order made on a former day I rise to state to the house the proposal we have to make for a further provision for the Princess Mary of Cambridge. The character of the Princess is one happily well known, both to the public at large and to many persons of this house and members of the other house of parliament, who have been permitted to live in habits of intercourse with her illustrious family; and I am very happy to think that as far as experience has enabled the people of this



HIS HIGHNESS PRINCE VON TECK.

country to form a judgment respecting the illustrious person to whom she is about to be united in marriage, that judgment is not less favourable. The Prince Teck is by no means unknown. This is by no means his first appearance amongst us, and wherever he has been known I may say without fear of contradiction the impression which has been made by his qualities of mind has been eminently satisfactory. The subject of a further provision for the Princess Mary of Cambridge, in the event of the Princess

forming a matrimonial connexion, was brought under the notice of Lord Palmerston last year, at the period about coinciding with the dissolution of parliament. The settlement made at a former period on the Princess Mary was a settlement of the sum of 3,000*l.* a year; and Lord Palmerston was strongly of opinion that such a sum could hardly be regarded as adequate for the due support of the Princess in the marriage state, unless it should be her fortune to be united to a person of great wealth. After further eulogizing the Princess, the Chancellor of the Exchequer alluded to the present marriage as one of affection on the part of the royal couple, and then proceeded: The Princess Mary is at present in possession of an annuity for life of 3,000*l.*, and the proposal I have to make is that 2,000*l.* a year be added on to that sum.

Mr. Disraeli: I beg to second the proposal of the Government. I am sure the manner in which it was received indicates the interest that is felt by this house in the happiness of the Princess Mary of Cambridge. I am sure on this occasion we shall join in wishes for her happiness in this auspicious union.

Sir W. Hutt, having become acquainted with Prince Teck during his residence at Vienna, wished to testify to the high intellectual and moral character of his highness, which had endeared him to all with whom he came in contact.

The motion was then agreed to.

PRINCE VON TECK.

Prince Francis Paul Charles Louis Alexander, was born on August 27th, 1837. His highness is consequently nearly four years the junior of her royal highness. The Prince having been made by decree a member of the royal family of Wurtemberg is legally as well as by blood connected with the royal family of England, being descended from George the Third's eldest daughter (the Princess Royal of England), who married a King of Wurtemberg.

This alliance is the first Queen Victoria has permitted to take place between a member of her own family (and, by the Royal Marriage Act of George the Third, her Majesty has the veto to any such proposed alliance) with a personage by birth excluded from the strict pale of royalty. The Prince von Teck, and his sister, the Princess Claudine, being the offspring of a morganatic marriage between his Royal Highness the Duke Alexander of Wurtemberg (uncle of the late King of Wurtemberg), who is a general in the Austrian service, and proprietor of the 11th Regiment of Austrian Hussars, and Claudine, Countess of Hohenstein, Countess of Kis-Rhedo, were formerly



CHAMBER IN THE FRENCH DEPARTMENT OF SAVOY. (See page 7.)

styled Count and Countess of Hohenstein, until by a decree royal, dated December 1, 1863, they were raised to the dignity of Prince and Princess, with the title of Highness. His Highness Prince von Teck's other sister, the Countess Amella von Hohenstein, was not, it appears, raised to the same rank, but then insupportable is the etiquette of Courts, and she had married in 1863 a Paul von Hugel, merely a retired captain of cavalry. But for the royal decree spoken of his father's morganatic marriage would have barred Prince Teck from royal rank; for, although these marriages are permitted by the Sovereign on the Continent, it is with the express stipulation that the issue take rank from the mother, and not the father.

The Prince von Teck, we may add, is of the same religious faith as the royal house of Wurtemberg—viz., Lutheran.

THE MARRIAGE.

From an early hour on Tuesday morning the residents at Kew showed an eager desire to do all possible honour to the royal nuptials, and to render the day one of marked festivity. Owing to the short distance which intervenes between Cambridge Cottage and the church there was no occasion for the employment of carriages, and the royal party walked across the green to the church door. An awning had been thrown over the path which they traversed, and on one side of it a platform was erected for the accommodation of the parishioners of Kew, who for the day abandoned all right of entry into their parish church, and placed it entirely at the disposal of the Duchess of Cambridge.

The doors of the church were opened at half-past ten o'clock, when the company began to arrive. One of the first persons observed in the church was Lord Redesdale. At five minutes to twelve, the church being but moderately full, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Winchester, and the rector of Kew, arrived and walked up to the altar, all standing while a voluntary was played on the organ. In a few minutes the Princess of Wales, conducted by the Duke of Cambridge, the Prince of Wales and the Duchess of Cambridge, the Crown Prince of Denmark and the Grand Duchess Dowager of Mecklenburg, the Princesses Helena and Louise, Prince Arthur, and others, arrived from the cottage. The Princess of Wales wore a white bonnet trimmed with blue, and a white Brussels lace shawl. The princesses were dressed in white silk skirts, white jackets, and white bonnets trimmed with blue, and with a pink rose.

In the meantime her Majesty the Queen had arrived and gone up to the gallery, where she took her seat for a few seconds. Most of the company being then in their seats, her Majesty left the gallery, and leaning on the arm of the Duke of Cambridge, entered the church. Her Majesty was dressed in deep mourning, with a Mary Stuart cap under a black bonnet. The ladies in attendance on the Queen were also in mourning, though of not so deep a character as that of her Majesty.

The Queen took her seat on the right of the altar. Near her, on the same side of the altar, were the princesses, and the foreign princesses whose names we have given; and on the other side were the Princess of Wales, the Prince of Wales, and the peers mentioned above. His Royal Highness Prince Teck entered the building with a firm step, and having kissed the Queen's hand, took his place at the altar. He wore a blue coat with a velvet collar, and light trousers, and had a white rosebud in his button-hole. He remained standing for some three minutes, when suddenly the organ burst forth and the choir commenced singing Keble's marriage hymn, "How welcome was the call." This was the signal for the entrance of the illustrious bride, who entered the church leaning on the arm of the Duke of Cambridge. Her royal highness looked pale and nervous. She was dressed in white satin trimmed with lace and orange-blossoms. On her head was a coronet of diamonds and a wreath of orange-blossoms, from which fell at the back of the head a long veil of Brussels lace. The Princess wore also a diamond necklace and diamond earrings.

There were four bridesmaids—Lady Cornelia Churchill, Lady Georgiana Hamilton, Lady Agneta Yorke, and Lady Cecilia Molyneux. Colonel Clifton and Lady Arabella Bannerman were in attendance on the bride. The bridesmaids were dressed in white trimmed with blue, with blue sashes.

At the conclusion of the hymn the Archbishop of Canterbury commenced the service. The responses both of the bridegroom and the bride were very audibly made, the voice of Prince Teck being especially heard. The exhortation with which the marriage service closes was read by the Bishop of Winchester.

At the conclusion of the service the bride advanced with a quick step to the Queen, by whom she was affectionately kissed. The Princess also kissed the princesses and her brother, and the Prince of Wales. Prince Teck also kissed the Queen on the cheek; and after other salutations, having bowed very sweetly to her bridesmaids, the newly-wedded Princess took the arm of her husband and returned down the centre of the church, acknowledging with a faint blush the bows of the company. Prince Teck, who had throughout shown much presence of mind, had a look of proud happiness as he left. The Queen, leaning on the arm of the Duke of Cambridge, had preceded the bridal pair. The Princess Helena was escorted out by her brother, the Prince of Wales.

The illustrious company returned to the cottage, and the Prince and Princess Teck proceeded to Ashbridge, the seat of Earl Brownlow, to spend the honeymoon.

A FOX TAKING TO EARTH IN A WINE-CELLAR.—On Saturday last a man in the employment of a gentleman in Annandale was taking a young fox to an estate in the Stewartry, and, when in Dumfries, was showing the animal, which was in a box, to a person who was desirous to see it. While this was being done, Reynard, probably disgusted with his close confinement, managed to escape, and ran along the street till, on reaching Mr. Lennox's wine-cellar in Castle-street, the door of which was standing open, he rushed down the steps and soon made himself snug behind some boxes placed on shelving in the least accessible part of the cellar. A terrier was got with the view of unearthing an intruder by no means welcome in such a place, but the dog could not get at the "varmint," and to the disappointment of a crowd of juveniles and others who had assembled in the faint hope of seeing a fox-hunt on the street, the search was for the time abandoned. Ultimately Mr. Gibson, tobacconist, volunteered to attempt the capture of the interesting truant, in which, with some difficulty, he succeeded, and the fox was restored to the man from whom it had made its escape, who appeared to be in considerable perturbation lest he should lose it altogether.—*Dumfries Courier.*

TWO SHILLING PRIZE GOLD PENCIL CASES, 2½ inches long, with a reserve of leads, real stone seals, rings to attach them to chain, and free by return of post for 26 stamps. PARKER, 1, Hanway-street, Oxford-street, W. N.B.—The whole stock of watches and jewellery at a great discount; 3s. taken off every 20s., and 1s. 6d. off every 10s. purchase. Watch, clock, and jewellery price-list one stamp. The proprietor removing to Oxford-street.—*[Advertisement.]*

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE AND THE ITALIAN ARMY.

A FLORENCE correspondent, writing on the 8th, says:—"I have just seen a letter written by Florence Nightingale to the Cavaliere Sebastiano Fenzi, one of the committee for organising a system of volunteer assistance to the hospital department of the army. It contains—set forth with admirable lucidity—the results of her experience on the matters in question obtained in the Crimea and otherwise. And all this part of her letter, invaluable as it is to the Italians, it is not necessary to reproduce here. But the conclusion of it, which truly falls like balm on the minds of these people, exoriated as they have lately been by the ungenerous strictures, and lectures, and abuse of the English press, well deserves to be quoted.

"Thus far," writes Miss Nightingale, "I have given dry advice as drily as I could. But you must permit me to say that if there is anything I could do for you at any time, and you would command me, I should esteem it the greatest honour and pleasure. I am a hopeless invalid, entirely a prisoner to my room, and overwhelmed with business. Otherwise how gladly would I answer to your call, and come to do my little best for you in the dear city where I was born. If the giving my miserable life could hasten your success but by half an hour how gladly would I give it. But you will not want for success, or for martyrs, or for volunteers, or for soldiers. Our old general, Lord Clyde (he is dead now), was standing at the port of Balaklava when, eleven years ago, the Italian Bersagliere were landing; and he turned round and said to his companion (a man high in office), 'I wish to hide my face—I blush for ourselves when I see the perfect way in which those glorious troops are brought up to their work.' And what have not the Italians done since, in these eleven years?—the work almost of eleven centuries. I, too, remember the Italian (Sardinian) hospital on the heights of Balaklava, and their admirable government; and since then what has not the progress been? I wish you God speed with my whole heart, and beg that you will believe me, sir, your ever faithful servant.

"FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

"Cavaliere Sebastiano Fenzi, Florence."

"I think (adds the correspondent) that it would gratify the writer in her sick room if she could have seen the emotion excited by the reading of this letter at Florence."

ROYAL CALEDONIAN ASYLUM.

THE fifty-seventh anniversary festival of this charity was celebrated on Monday evening by a public dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern. The hall was appropriately decorated for the occasion. The cross-table was decorated with the celebrated gold Demidoff service, valued at £30,000, and the four other tables with a large assortment of silver centres and race prizes, supplied to the committee by Messrs. C. F. Hancock, Son, and Co., 39, Bruton-street. The Duke of EDINBURGH, who appeared in Highland costume, presided. Over 200 or so gentlemen were present.

The lower end of the hall was occupied by about 100 ladies. After dinner, which was served in excellent style, the children of the institution were introduced, and

The Duke of EDINBURGH said: My lords, ladies, and gentlemen,—"I now beg to propose to you 'Prosperity to the Royal Caledonian Asylum, and may the offspring of the brave never want a friend.' In introducing this toast I feel rather embarrassed, as I presume the company present are conversant with the objects which the supporters of the institution have at heart, and whose interests we are assembled to promote; and being acquainted with those objects I consider that any words I can speak cannot advance them any farther in their consideration. I may, however, at once observe that I feel great pleasure in finding myself presiding here this evening—(cheers)—and called upon to promote in the small way I can the prosperity of this charity. (Renewed cheers.) My grandfather, the late Duke of Kent, was the first president of the institution; my lamented father was the patron of the asylum, and it is still honoured by the patronage of her Majesty the Queen—(cheers)—and also by the Prince of Wales. (Renewed cheers.) I think that no institution has stronger claims upon our interests than the Royal Caledonian Asylum—(hear, hear)—improving as it does, not alone the children of Scotchmen who have served their country on land and sea, and who have died or have become disabled in the service of their country, but also of men who, in the business pursuits of life, have, although unsuccessful, deserved the credit of their countrymen in London and elsewhere. (Cheers.) I believe that this charity has some cause for congratulation. It is certainly well managed, and it has enjoyed some prosperity. That is to say, it has been able to provide for the education and support of 110 children. Still I cannot but think that there is room for improvement. (Hear, hear.) I am told there is ample room for 150 children within the walls of the asylum. (Hear, hear.) When I reflect upon the wealth of this metropolis and the constant extension of that wealth, and how largely it is enjoyed by Scotchmen, I cannot but think that we ought to do everything in our power to extend the benefits of the institution to a larger number. The usual complaint in London in connexion with these charities is a want of space, but here we have plenty of space but not enough of resources wherewith to fill it. I think that all will agree that this is a state of things to be regretted. (Hear, hear.) I hope, however, every successive year will show an improvement, and that you will soon be able to better congratulate yourselves on the increasing prosperity of this institution. In this hope and desire I have great pleasure in proposing prosperity to the Royal Caledonian Asylum.

The toast was drunk with much enthusiasm, and subscriptions amounting in all to 1,200 guineas were announced. Amongst the remaining toasts were "The noble president of the asylum, his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch;" "His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh," which was drunk with Highland honours; "The Highland Society of London, the Caledonian Society of London, and the Scottish Hospital," and "The Lord Provost of Edinburgh and the Sheriffs of London."

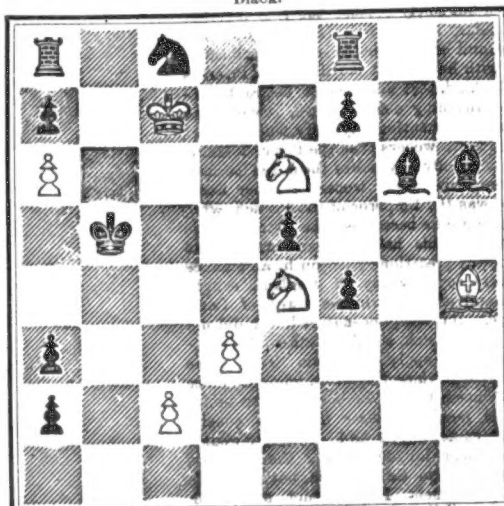
Musical selections were performed at intervals during the evening by Highland pipers, the band of the Royal Marines Light Infantry, under the direction of Mr. W. Winterbottom, and the following vocalists: Miss Ransford, Miss Poole, Mr. W. E. Ransford, and Mr. Ransford.

THE TURKS AND THE AUSTRIANS.

AN agreement having been concluded between Austria and Turkey, by which the latter Power undertakes to defend the Austrian coast of the Adriatic against any hostile invasion, a large body of troops recently embarked on board the Turkish fleet in the Bosphorus (as represented on page 13).

Chess.

PROBLEM No. 364.—By W. S. LEEST, Esq. (Manchester).
Black.

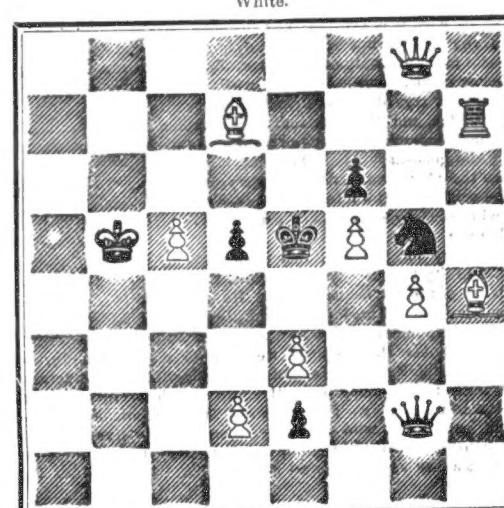


White.

White to move, and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM No. 365.—By Mr. J. P.

White.



Black.

White to move, and mate in four moves.

- SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 357.**
White. 1. P to K B 5. 2. K to K R 2. 3. Kt to K 5. 4. K moves. 4. Ditto. 5. Kt to Q 7. 6. Ditto. 7. Kt to K B 6 (ch). 8. Ditto. 9. R mates.
- SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 358.**
White. 1. Q to Q Kt square. 2. K to B 5, or (a, b, c). 3. Q takes R P (ch). 4. K to Kt 4. 5. Q to Kt 3, mating.
- (a) 1. B to R 3. 2. B covers.
- (b) 1. Q or B takes Kt. 2. K to B 3.
- (c) 1. P takes Q. 2. K to B 5.
- SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 359.**
White. 1. Kt to Q B 5. 2. P takes Kt. 3. R to R 5. 4. Any move.
- SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 360.**
White. 1. Q to Q B 4. 2. P takes B. 3. B mates.
- Black. 1. B takes Q. 2. K takes Kt.

DECIMA.—Please always to give the number of the problems to which your solutions refer. This precaution will save us much trouble.

C. ADIN, W. P., E. T. HUGHES, N. LEE, J. BEARCROFT.—Your letters have been replied to through the post.

IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS!—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child, suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth?—If so, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup." It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately; this preparation, which has been in use in America over thirty years, and very highly recommended by medical men, is now sold in this country, with full directions on the bottle. It is pleasant to take, and in all cases, it soothes the child, and gives it rest; softens the gums, and allays all pain, relieves wind in the stomach, and regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery or diarrhoea, whether it arises from teething or other causes. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and see that "Curtis and Perkins, New York and London," is on the outside wrapper. Price is 1s. 4d. per bottle. Sold by chemists everywhere. Principal Office, 205, High Holborn, London.—*[Advertisement.]*

Law and Police.

POLICE COURTS.
GUILDHALL.

ALLEGED FRAUD AND FALSE PRETENCE.—James Halliwell, a middle-aged man, was placed at the bar, before Alderman Challis, having been apprehended on a warrant, charged with having obtained from Mr. George Puddiford, a contractor, the sum of 57l. 10s. by means of false pretences, with intent to defraud him of the same. Mr. George Puddiford said he was a contractor, and lived at 24, Cumberland Market, Regent's-park. He had known the prisoner about twelve months, and about a month ago he met him in Great George-street, Westminster. The prisoner asked him if he had anything to do, and he replied in the negative. Prisoner then said: "Meet me in the City to-morrow morning at nine o'clock, and I know where to get a job for you. I have to meet a gentleman at the Liverpool-street Station at a quarter-past nine o'clock about a job at Southend." He also said the gentleman's name was Squire Lomax, of Southend, and that he (the prisoner) was the engineer of the works that were to be done for Mr. Lomax. He met him; and they went to the station, but, after waiting there half an hour, no gentleman came, and so they left and went to the office of Mr. Blackie, of 62, Cornhill. He came out of the office in about two or three minutes, and directly after met Mr. Blackie, when they shook hands and returned to that gentleman's office, leaving the prosecutor outside. In about a quarter of an hour the prisoner came out with a specification in his hand, which he read over to him, as he (witness) could not read. The prisoner then asked him the price of different quantities, which he gave him, but he said they were not high enough, and he priced them himself. He gave his prices on a piece of paper, and witness got them worked out and filled into the specification. On the 14th of May the prisoner told witness he wanted five guineas to pay Mr. Blackie for writing out the specification, and he gave it to him under the belief that it was for Mr. Blackie for preparing the specification. The amount of the contract was 22,804l. 16s. 6d. They went to Mr. Blackie's office, when the prisoner went in, and shortly afterwards came out, saying he had left the money, and that it was all right. On the 17th of May he met the prisoner by appointment in Cornhill, and they went together to Mr. Blackie's office. The prisoner went in and shortly after came out with a letter in his hand, which he read. The purport of the letter was that witness was to deposit fifty guineas to bind the contract. He said the money was to be left in Mr. Blackie's hands. They went together and got the money, and returned to Mr. Blackie's office. The prisoner went in, and returned to the prosecutor in about ten minutes, saying he had left the money with Mr. Blackie. He made an appointment for the following Saturday at Mr. Blackie's office to sign the contract, but he never kept it, and witness saw no more of him till the 1st of June, when, on returning home, he found him waiting for him, when he wanted 10l. more, which witness would not give him. He asked the prisoner for a receipt, and got the following from him:—

"May 17, 1866.

"I, James Halliwell, received of George Puddiford the sum of 57l. 10s., on account.
"JAMES HALLIWELL.
Witness asked him where the money was, and he said in Coutts's Bank, in the Strand. He did not see the prisoner again, and beginning to suspect that all was not right, he went to Southend and inquired for Squire Lomax, but no such person was known there. He then inquired for land upon which large buildings were to be erected, but could find no such land. He would not have parted with the fifty guineas if he had not believed it was for binding the contract. The prisoner said the fifty guineas were a perquisite for himself. Alderman Challis remanded the prisoner.

WESTMINSTER.

CONVICTION OF AN INNOCENT MAN.—It is but due to a convict (who has just been released from Millbank Prison, where he was pardoned by her Majesty after undergoing twelve months' imprisonment out of seven years' penal servitude) to place his case before the public, that their sympathy may be enlisted in his favour, and that his character as an honest man may be established before the world, as he had been trying to earn an honest living before his trial and conviction, but had, he said, been set upon at all sides by the police and prevented from so doing. On the 17th of July, 1865, four men, named Henry Cornish, Frederick Harvey, George Porter, and Donald Carroll—the latter of whom was a ticket-of-leave man—were charged at this court with sacrilege at the Church of St. Jude, Turke-row, Plumico, and committed for trial. The case against Carroll was so weak that every person in the court was satisfied of his innocence, and many expressed it. The magistrate even consented to take bail, which he, however, could not procure, and was committed to await his trial. This shortly took place. There was scarcely a tittle of evidence against the prisoner Carroll, except that he was out at two in the morning near the church, but the jury found him, with the other prisoners, "Guilty," and because he was a ticket-of-leave man—although he stoutly protested his innocence, and a witness in his favour was not forthcoming, he was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude; while the others, against whom there was a clear and strong case, received twelve months each, and were committed to Coldbath-fields, while he was sent to Millbank Prison. Porter, one of the other prisoners, was taken very ill a month ago, and said he could never be happy until he had exculpated Carroll, who was an innocent man. This coming to the knowledge of Carroll's mother, she applied to Mr. Selfe, said her son was in good work at the time, and appealed to Mr. Selfe to get the governor to take Porter's deposition and forward it to the proper quarter. This was done speedily; Mr. Selfe forwarded the deposition to Sir George Grey, the case was laid before the judge who tried him, and all at once those in authority seemed to think he had been badly used. The Queen was pleased to grant him a free pardon, and having been released from Millbank, Carroll now came before Mr. Selfe and said he wished to thank him for the kindness he had shown in taking up his case and getting him released. Mr. Selfe said his innocence, which he had believed in all along, was now fairly established. He had got into this trouble simply because he was out late at night. He should recommend him to make quite a fresh start in life, go to rest early, abandon his old associates; and in twelve months he would be a better and a wiser man. Carroll said although he had been in trouble, his ticket was expired, and he wished to be an honest man, but the police pointed him out, and tried to prevent him earning his bread. Mr. Inspector Howard said Carroll lived in his district, and if any constable did such a thing he would have him reported to the proper quarter and severely punished.

A SOLDIER'S VISITS TO A CIVILIAN'S HOME.—A very respectable man, living at Chelsea, asked the magistrate if he would be good enough to tell him what he had better do with his wife, who was

receiving the visits of a soldier of the Grenadier Guards. Applicant produced two letters of an amatory character, which he requested the magistrate would read. Mr. Selfe having done so, inquired where he got them from. Applicant replied that he took them from the postman on Saturday, who just came to the door at the moment he was going out. Mr. Selfe: How long have you been married? Applicant: Eleven years. Mr. Selfe: Have you ever said anything to your wife about this? Applicant: Yes, several times; but she denied it, and said I wasn't to think any more of it—it was all nonsense. Mr. Selfe: Have you said anything to the soldier? Applicant: I strongly suspected him and spoke to him about it, but he said the same as my wife, that it was all nonsense. I was, however, not satisfied, and that made me look at the letters. What can I do with my wife? Mr. Selfe: It is a delicate thing to advise in such matters; but you will be perfectly justified in turning her out of doors after these letters. Applicant: I had better get rid of her as soon as I can.

CLERKENWELL.

ROUGH MUSIC AND TIN KETTLES AT MARRIAGES.—William Wortley Montague, a boy aged 14 years, was charged with making a disturbance in the public streets, and also with annoying a tradesman residing in the vicinity of Clerkenwell. The evidence to support the charge was to the effect that a few days since a marriage had been celebrated in the neighbourhood of Clerkenwell, and this coming to the knowledge of some young men and boys, they had assembled in front of the complainant's shop, and annoyed him by knocking on broken old tin kettles, and also with playing rough music by playing with marrow bones and cleavers. This had continued for some evenings, and his remonstrance was of no avail, and a mob was nightly caused. It was ultimately found necessary to give the defendant, who acted as one of the ringleaders, into custody. Mr. Ricketts, for the complainant, said there was no wish on the part of his client to act vindictively or harshly in the matter. All that he wanted was peace, and as the defendant had been confined in the cells of the police-station for some time, he thought that would be sufficient punishment. The father of the boy said he was sorry to see his son placed in such an awkward predicament, but what he had done was by way of a joke, and it was the usual thing to do at all London marriages. The magistrate said he considered it a very annoying and improper practice, and asked how long it had been in usage in London? The father replied as long as he could remember. He was a Devonshire man himself, but he had been in London over forty years. The magistrate said that whatever was the origin of such a practice he did not know, but this he might say, that it was a very improper one, and one which he should do all in his power to stop. At the request of the complainant he would now discharge the defendant, and he had better tell his companions that if they continued this nuisance they rendered themselves open to be severely punished.

MARLBOROUGH STREET.

A FRACAS IN HYDE-PARK.—Colonel Beach Hicks, of Southwick-crescent, Hyde-park, an officer in the Italian service, appeared before Mr. Tyrwhitt to answer a summons taken out by Colonel George Knox, of the Scots Fusiliers, residing in Wilton-place, for an assault. There was a cross summons against Colonel Knox for assaulting Colonel Hicks. Mr. Cooper appeared for Colonel Knox, and Mr. E. T. Lewis for Colonel Hicks. Colonel Knox said: About six o'clock on Saturday evening, the 2nd of June, I was riding from Hyde-park-gate across the drive to Rotten-row, where I found a string of carriages going towards Albert-gate from the Marble Arch. On seeing a convenient opening I tried to pass through. Colonel Hicks, who was driving a waggone and pair, drove deliberately upon me. I put up my whip hand to check the near horse, and to save myself from being knocked down and run over, when Colonel Hicks, who had two ladies in the waggone, struck me several times with his whip. He also struck my mare. I rode after my assailant, and asked him for his name, but he refused to give it to me, and tried to jam me in with the other carriages. I passed him, and requested a police-constable to get me his name. A constable spoke to him, and he then said, "I shall not give my name; what is his name?" The constable afterwards got the name, but with difficulty. I did not notice another carriage behind the waggone. Police-constable Allbone, T 225 (mounted constable), said: I was on duty at the time in Hyde-park. The complainant told me he had been assaulted and requested me to get the name of the person who had attacked him. I went after the waggone and asked the defendant for his name. He refused it, and went on. I followed, and again requested his address. The defendant said he would not give it unless the complainant gave his address. Colonel Knox gave his name and address, and then Colonel Hicks gave his. Sir Edward Turner, of the Conservative Club, said: I was in Rotten-row, and saw Colonel Knox riding quietly and trying to cross. I saw him attempt to cross in front of a waggone driven by the defendant. Colonel Knox was driven against by the defendant, and, as it appeared to me, was struck by the near horse. The defendant never tried to draw rein. I looked upon it as a deliberate act, the defendant never trying to stop the horses. I saw Colonel Knox steadying his mare, and then follow the waggone. Colonel Knox "fired" the near horse in the waggone with his whip to keep the pole of the waggone from him, and the defendant then struck Colonel Knox three or four times. Some of the bystanders expressed their dissatisfaction. Colonel Beach Hicks gave evidence on the second summons. He said: I was in Hyde-park on Saturday evening, the 2nd inst. I came down the drive by the Serpentine in a string of carriages about a mile along. There were four or five rows of carriages. I saw Colonel Knox's horse appear immediately before me, and one of my horses was struck very violently by him, plunging on its haunches. I saw Colonel Knox strike the horse with his whip. I had not previously struck his horse. I asked him how he dared to do so, and then struck his horse across the tail. I did not strike Colonel Knox. I only struck one blow on the horse's tail. My horses plunged, being very high-spirited. On the constable coming up I said, "Will you oblige me with that gentleman's name and address, and I will give you mine?" The constable said, "He will not give his name and address." I gave mine, but I never got Colonel Knox's address or name. In cross-examination, Colonel Hicks said, I was a colonel in the 1st Regiment of Cavalry in the Italian service. Captain McKain was with me at the time. I will swear there was no room to pass when Colonel Knox rode through. Captain McKain, of the volunteers, saw Colonel Knox place his horse before Colonel Hicks's horse. Colonel Hicks tried to stop, but could not. He saw Colonel Hicks strike Colonel Knox's horse behind, but did not see him strike Colonel Knox. Mr. Tyrwhitt said the evidence showed that Colonel Knox did not, as asserted, attempt to pass through a row of carriages in motion. The evidence of Sir Edward Turner was decisive as to the assault. He saw Colonel Hicks not only

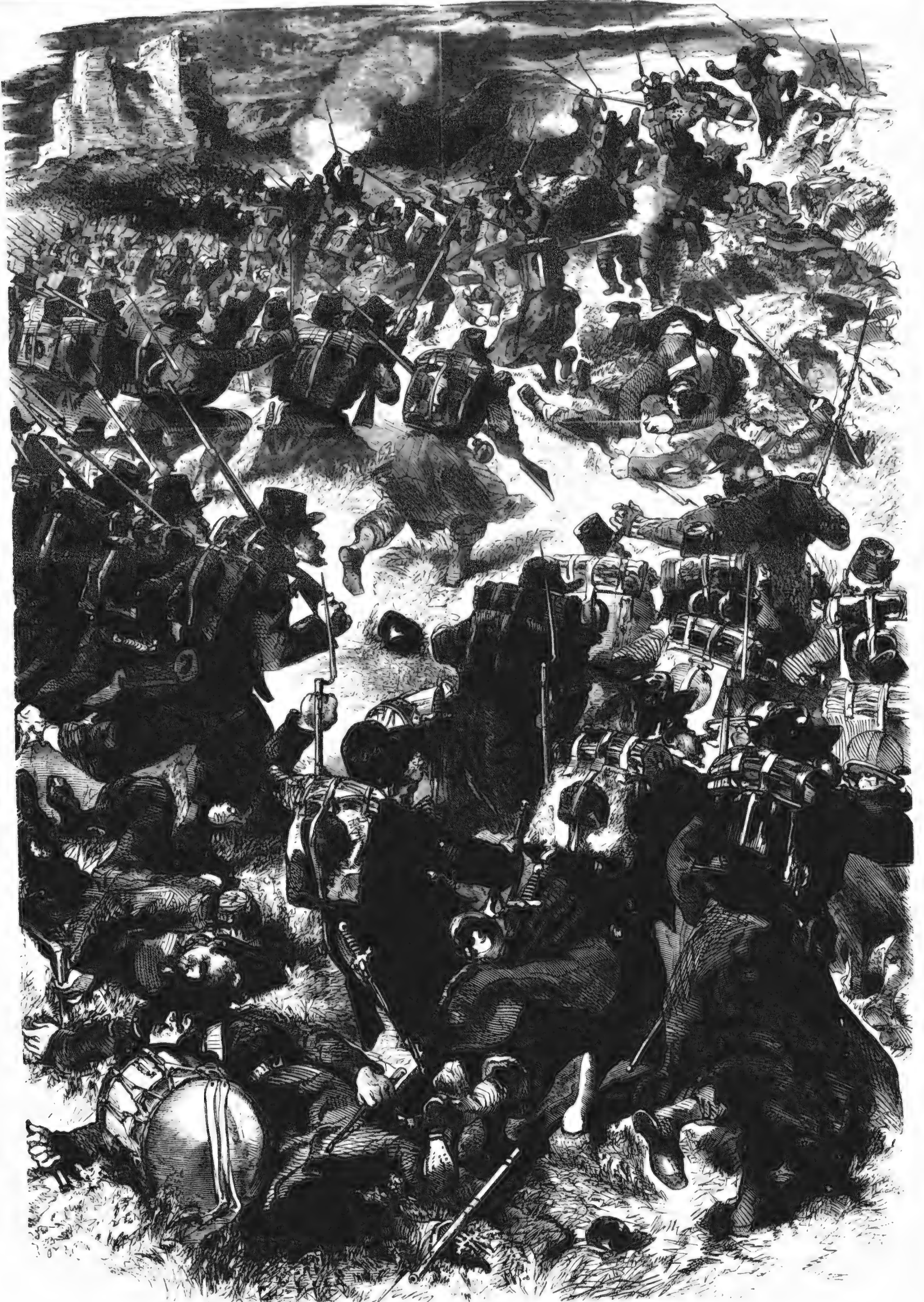
strike the mare ridden by Colonel Knox several times, but also the rider. On the whole he was bound to say that the balance of testimony was entirely in favour of Colonel Knox. With regard to the penalty, he apprehended there was no wish to inflict any pecuniary suffering on the defendant, the object of Colonel Knox being to show that he had not been guilty of any ungentlemanly act, and that, having been insulted, he had resorted to a public court for redress. Mr. Cooper begged to say that if any penalty was inflicted it could be so appropriated, his client desired that it might be placed in the poor-box. Mr. Tyrwhitt said, his opinion being that Colonel Knox was right in what he had done, he should inflict a penalty of £3 on Colonel Hicks. The penalty was immediately paid, and the other summons dismissed.

THAMES.

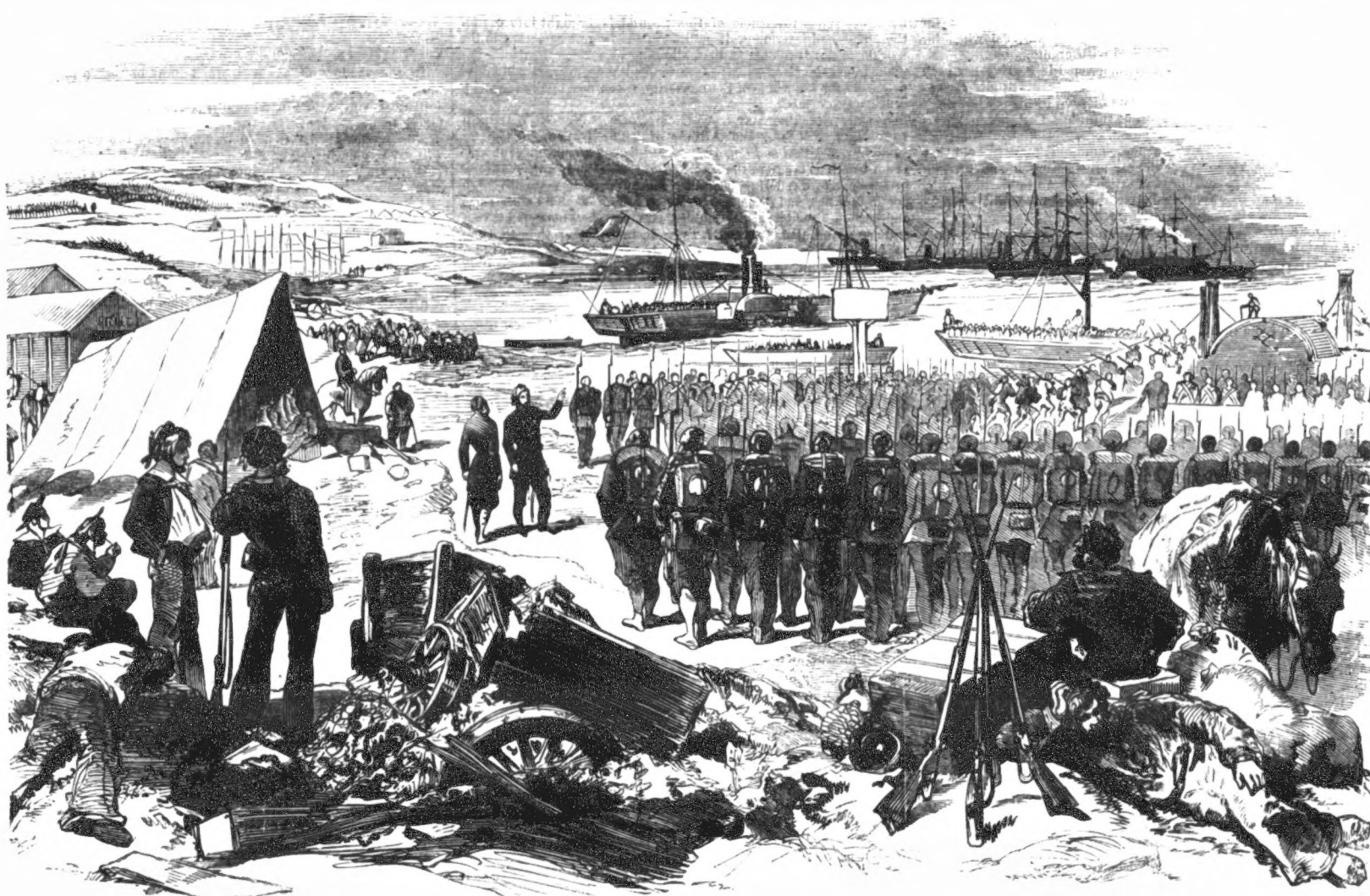
EXTRAORDINARY ROBBERY IN A PUBLIC-HOUSE.—Stephen Bury, aged 25, an Irish labourer, of No. 18, Well-street, Poplar, and Mary Leary, 31, of No. 18, India-road, Well-street, were brought up on remand before Mr. Paget, charged with feloniously and burglariously breaking and entering the Duke of Wellington, in Well-street, and stealing a large quantity of liquors, measures, and other property, valued at £25. The public-house is in the possession of Mrs. Catherine Naumann, a widow. On the night of Sunday, the 3rd instant, the house was closed in the usual manner, and the windows and doors fastened. On the following morning, at four o'clock, Otto Paebst, the manager, heard a noise in the lower part of the house, and summoned Charles Sparkes, the potman, to his aid. They were going down-stairs and heard a woman, believed to be the prisoner Leary, call out, "Come away, we have got enough." On reaching the bar three or four men and one woman, Leary, rushed out of the house. The street-door was open, the liquor taps were running, and the place was in a state of great confusion. There were several persons at the corner of a place called Irish-alley who had been drinking to excess, and who laughed at the manager and potman. All the money in the till, consisting only of a few farthings, had been removed. A jar containing four gallons of whisky, another jar containing a half-gallon of rum, twenty-seven pots, fourteen bottles, some of them containing wine and spirituous liquors, and other things were missing. The prisoners were taken into custody immediately afterwards at their dwellings in the immediate vicinity of the Duke of Wellington. Bury was on his bed drunk, and apparently asleep. His room smelt strongly of rum and brandy. There was a quart pot in the house half full of rum. In an old building opposite a large number of pots, bottles, jugs, and other property stolen from the Duke of Wellington were discovered. The prisoner Leary was intoxicated when she was taken into custody at her own dwelling, which is also near the Duke of Wellington. She delivered to James Ponford, an officer, 260 K, seven farthings, and it was sworn that one of them, which was much burnt, was in the till of the Duke of Wellington the night before. She protested that she took the seven farthings a few nights previously for radishes, she was selling. In answer to questions by Mr. Paget, the manager and potman said they believed some one was secreted in the tap-room on the night of the 3rd of June, and opened the door for the people in the morning, when the inmates of the house were asleep. The noise made by the thieves aroused them. Many of the Irish people in the vicinity had been freely indulging on the morning of the 4th of June, and were partially intoxicated. Mr. Paget said as others were stated to have been concerned in the robbery he would give the police an opportunity of arresting them, and again remanded the prisoners until Monday next.

SOUTHWARK.

A VERY CURIOUS PROSECUTOR AND STRANGE CASE.—William Marquis and Edward Blackett were brought before Mr. Burcham, charged, on suspicion, with stealing a coat, pair of boots, a pocket-book containing three £5 notes of the Bank of England, and a purse containing half a sovereign and 19s., the property of Mr. John Saunders, described as a gentleman, residing at Walworth-common. The prosecutor, who had a very dissipated appearance, and whose body was enveloped in a large worn-out alpaca coat, said that on the previous afternoon he had been drinking rather freely, and feeling rather overcome, about nine o'clock he spoke to a police-constable about a bed, as it was too far for him to go home. He was recommended to Levy's lodging-house in the Mint, and he accordingly proceeded there. He had at that time three £5 notes in a pocket-book in his side coat pocket, and in his purse half a sovereign and about 19s. He was not sober then, but he recollected being shown into a bedroom about ten o'clock in which were three beds. The prisoner Marquis got into one bed, and he saw another man in the other. Witness put his coat and trousers near his head and went to sleep for a short time. He was aroused up suddenly, and on jumping up he saw Marquis dressing himself, and the other man left the room. He then missed his coat with the notes, all the cash, and his new boots. He ran down stairs and told the people of the house, and gave Marquis into custody in the kitchen. The other prisoner was afterwards apprehended. The prosecutor was cross-examined, but he gave such a confused account of his proceedings on the previous night that his worship decided on sending for the keeper of the lodging-house. Police-constable 238 M said that about half-past twelve o'clock he was on duty in Mint-street, when he was told that a man was raving about in Levy's lodging-house that he had been robbed of his clothes and money. He entered the place and saw the prosecutor partially undressed, when he told witness that he had been robbed of his coat and boots, three £5 notes, and some gold and silver. Marquis was in the kitchen, and he him pointed out as one of the thieves. On the way to the station-house the latter said he had nothing to do with the robbery, but if any had been committed it must have been by a strange man who had suddenly left the house. George Phillips, the deputy of the lodging-house, said that when he came home at about ten o'clock he heard that the prosecutor had been put in the bed of a regular lodger, and he directed his wife to remove him to another bed before the latter came home. The prosecutor after that came down and said he had been robbed of some notes and money. Witness instantly fetched the constable. The wife of last witness said she recollected putting the prosecutor in the wrong bed, and by her husband's desire she roused him up to remove him to another bed. A little time after that complaints were made of his conduct by Marquis and the other young man, and then the prosecutor said he had been robbed. At this stage of the inquiry the magistrate directed the prosecutor to stand forward, when the constable said that he had left the court and locality with some of the worst characters in the Borough, and that he was drinking with them in the Mint. He requested him to return to the court, but he said he had plenty of money left and meant to have his spree out. Mr. Burcham observed that such being the case he should discharge the prisoners.



ANNIVERSARY OF THE FRENCH ATTACK ON THE MAMELON, JUNE 7TH, 1855. (See page 7.)



EMBARKATION OF TURKISH TROOPS FOR THE SQUADRON ON THE ITALIAN COAST. (See page 10.)

Literature.

THE MATCHLESS MAID.

IN one of the most delightful villas in the neighbourhood of the city of the Aztecs, lived, and perhaps still lives, a French lady, a belle and an heiress, as rich in charms as her chosen home, and as romantic, though not so unfortunate, as her adopted country. Why Mademoiselle Victorine Auradon, with all her blessings of youth, beauty, accomplishments, and wealth, preferred a residence in the vicinity of the Mexican capital to one in Paris, was one of the unsolved wonders which attached to her otherwise extraordinary character, and which were said to render her at once so approachable and yet so unapproachable.

It could not be said that she was unmistakably French, she spoke all polite languages with such equal fluency; and though but twenty, travel and study seemed to have made her familiar with all European countries, their history, habits, and politics. It was supposed by some that her father, or some other near relative attached to a French legation to Mexico, had brought her with him; but the circumstances which induced her coming or her stay were involved in uncertainty.

Still she was far from affecting mystery or courting retirement, having made herself a very bright star in the firmament of the Mexican *beau monde*, and becoming distinguished in public and private life as a paragon of versatility—her acquirements as a vocal and instrumental musician, a dancer, a poetess, a linguist, botanist, astronomer, a painter of portraits and landscapes, being no less admirable than her excellence in the less feminine exercises of pedestrianism, horsemanship, swimming, angling, and marksmanship; while her skill in all womanly accomplishments, less brilliant but more domestic, from the fantastic fancies of embroidery to the substantial facts of *cuisinier*, made it evident to her more familiar acquaintances that in her education the useful had not been neglected for the ornamental. And when we add to all this, what was true, that the pious respected her for her religious observances, that the poor blessed her for her liberal and constant charities, and that the gay and the learned were alike dazzled and enlivened by her conversational powers, it will not be wondered at that this wonder was wondered by all classes of wonderers, as the wonder of all wonders to be wondered at by everybody.

This fascinating and accomplished young beauty, Mademoiselle Victorine Auradon, who had seen but a score of summers, and was reputed to have a yearly income amounting to thirty thousand hard silver Mexican dollars, seemed to be an enemy to nobody and to have no enemies. Her name and merits were on the appulsive lips alike of rich and poor, titled and untitled, pious and ungodly; yet all shook their heads at times as they thought of her, tacitly to signify that there was one great mystery about her which they would be pleased to unravel.

They did not much care where she had come from. What good would it have done them to know positively whether she had been born in France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, England, Ireland, Germany—or anywhere else? That excited their curiosity but very little. Neither were any particularly anxious to know whether she was of noble family. That she was noble herself, they were quite certain, and they were quite as well satisfied that she had a noble fortune and knew how to use it nobly.

But the great mystery which agitated all, when they thought

of the foreign demoiselle, was, why she remained a demoiselle; why should she, so graced by Heaven, spiritually and mortally, naturally and artificially, apparently so free from all restraint, as pure and as glittering and as admired as a gleam from one of her own sparkling diamonds, as warm in her converse as the sun, yet as modest as the moon, remain yet still unmarried? Though possessed of those primary attributes which we are taught should distinguish a queen from humbler mortals, she assumed no *hauteur* to the humblest whom she smiled on, and who thronged her occasional pathway to and from the city; and while gracious to them, the glory of her undazzled eye observed as firm a blaze when confronted with the gaze of the highest rank and power, as when shining on some of those flowers in the garden of Nature, with whose hues and perfume she seemed most in love and best acquainted.

A cynic might have smiled at the faith which all placed in her faultless reputation; a libertine might have dared dispute it; but Victorine was exempt from all that curse which has brought the chastity of the poor and the rich alike to ultimate guilt, by the foul shadow of insinuation; and like the snow, which, by its own spotlessness, but serves to illustrate the darkness of aught which falls upon it, her fame, like her bosom, was unsullied and immaculate. The praised of all, she was the betrothed of none; and though eminently gay and social in the midst of crowds, who deemed it an honour to pay homage to her, she yet seemed alone.

Those who gave themselves most credit for discrimination of character, confessed themselves at fault when endeavouring to detect, in her looks, words, or actions, the hidden motive for her celibacy; and as they gazed into the unfathomable blue of her dark eyes, though they saw no sorrow in their glow, nor any sign she laboured under some mysterious restraint long concealed, they surmised that it did exist, and would one day be discovered; and their curiosity was heightened by being baffled.

As among all of those by whom she was surrounded she showed no special preference to any, and as her heart was evidently so warm, it was imagined by some that her love had once been plighted, and blighted by death or deception; and that for ever after it must remain unblest and unshared.

But could one so gentle be possessed of a resolution so firm as never to be vanquished? Or could one with such self-command as to hide her grief under an unvaried semblance of gaiety be unable to banish that grief from such lasting control of her?

Was she in reality so proud as to deem all who courted unworthy of her, and was she waiting for the chance of some still nobler suitor? Had she been restricted by the terms of her inheritance from marrying, for some limited term of years, or for ever? Or was she incapable of genuine love, and contented to gratify her affectionate sympathies in acts of charity and devotion and friendliness alone? Was she, so accomplished, and discreet, and incomprehensible some secret political or religious agent, working in the dark for some great end of Church or State?

In vain were all conjectures, and perhaps the simplest was the most probable, that she found it difficult to choose between so many distinguished suitors, and that her heart, like her hand, had remained still disengaged.

Among the invariable guests at her house, none could boast of a more enviable military renown than General Gustave Lavigny, the hero of many a sanguinary field in foreign lands, and with whom she often "fought his battles o'er again," with such ardent interest and martial exploits as would have done credit to another Jeanne d'Arc, or Maid of Saragossa, and which kept alive

his hopes of a conquest more desirable to him than any victory he had yet achieved; yet, in this instance, Venus was far less propitious than Mars had been to him.

There, too, was the aristocratic Viscount Leontine Vela, whose ancient pedigree might well have satisfied her ambition, if hereditary rank had been the chief object of her aspiration; but neither his zeal as a suitor nor his noble genealogy could win for him, in her esteem, more than the title of a respected friend.

Then there was Don Julian Garbano, a man whose scrupulous piety had made him the intimate companion of the most revered functionaries of the Church. It was not to be marvelled at that one so devoutly Catholic as Mademoiselle Auradon should always welcome with such a cordial grace so saintly a personage as he; and yet his religious merit had not won him any apparent precedence as a worshipper at her shrine; possibly because she might have thought it most fitting that his heart and mind should be solely devoted to the service of the Church, of which he was so shining an ornament.

If still greater opulence than her own had been her aim, there was the wealthy Mons. Edmond St. Martin, a man of fabulously rich estates, who was known to be ready, at the first glance from her, to throw them and himself into the scale of love, that he might thus outweigh all rivalry; but alas for him! there was no talismanic power in his prodigious affluence; for repeated refusals had shown him that her heart never throbbed with a sordid drop of blood.

But then she was so learned and accomplished, perchance she coveted a partner at least equally endowed in respect of mental acquirements. Yet who was more profoundly erudite than that scholastic enthusiast, Don Pedro Larranaga, a large standard library in himself, the master of nearly all the living and seventeen dead and utterly useless tongues; and who, much as he delighted to enter into discussions upon them, and even in any of these tongues, found his supreme delight in the simplest of *tetes-a-tetes* with Mademoiselle Victorine Auradon, when, by happy chance, he sat alone with her, and yet found, to a miserable certainty, that great learning was less to be valued than the little love it could not obtain.

And then, again, she had such robust physical talents and instincts, why could she not have given her heart to that prodigy of an athlete, Count Aureliano Ferrara, as daring in heart as he was strong and expert of limb, and unequalled in excellence in all gymnastic exercises? Or, if her very masculinity was a cause for taste for a contrast, and led her to seek for an Adonis rather than a Hercules for a lover, why was not Florio Ducampos—by far the most beautiful in form and feature of all her satellites—made as happy as he was handsome by a confession of her love?

Was she a coquette? Strange as it may seem, where she was encircled by so many lovers, living only to be disappointed, and made suspicious of rivalry only to find their jealousy groundless, none of these ineffectual suitors, in the bitterness of his chagrin, even thought her a coquette. The wildest love is often turned to wildest hate; but she had never inspired a hostile sentiment, not even among those of her own sex, who had lost their lovers in the blaze of her galaxy of perfections.

Was she, after all, a mortal? Alas for the angels! she was so; and so it ultimately proved, to one, at least, of her lovers, for whom it was reserved to make that positive discovery, robbing at once and for ever his love of its hope, and the page of romance of one of its faultless pictures.

One summer day, at her villa, in the presence of many guests who were bathing in the lake, having made a match with the

expert Count Aureliano Ferrara to swim a mile with him into the crystal waters and return, the test of speed was tried, and but for his bodily powers would have resulted in her death, as, when far from shore, she was suddenly attacked with cramp.

The count, by superhuman effort, succeeded in bearing her back before life was extinct, and this claim upon her gratitude, it was thought by some, would turn the scale of love in his favour.

The count himself counted upon it, thinking that her coldness must be past all account, if a flame of affection had not been kindled by the water! It had at least made his hope so bold that he now laid formal siege to her heart; and grown impatient, one day he assumed the most approved attitude of an imploring lover, and entreated that, like another Jaffier, his Venus might be preserved to him, by his receiving love for life.

Unwilling that he should bruise his feelings by remaining long in that painful position, she smiled and bade him rise, which he did with alacrity, and then obeyed her suggestion that he should take a seat at her side and calmly argue the question, why he should be preferred before all others, whose respective pretensions she enumerated, yet whom she had rejected, as already she had refused him, for the third, fourth, or fifth time—she could not say which.

The count was no egotist, nor without magnanimity even in the expedition of his violent love, and would not deny the claims of others, while he urged his own, with as much vigour as manly delicacy would permit; and after he had become nearly exhausted by his efforts to persuade, he paused, to take breath and a glass of Burgundy—her favourite wine—which she proffered him.

"You have, I admit," now said she, "a greater claim upon my gratitude, perhaps love, than any one else; for to you I owe my life."

"Blessing on you for that kind admission!" exclaimed he, clasping his hands in hope.

"And I might consent to receive my preserver for my husband, if I were not already wedded."

"Wedded? Impossible!" groaned the Count, wringing his hands in despair. "Pardon me, mademoiselle, but you surely are not married—perhaps a widow?"

"I will admit," she replied with a smile, "that by human and divine law I have a right to marry; but, monsieur, suppose I should yield my freedom to you, what guarantee have I that your tastes and habits would harmonize with mine? For instance, some men there are who are slaves to the habit of smoking."

"I detest, I abominate that pernicious habit!" ejaculated the Count. "I never smoked a cigar in my life, and it has always seemed to me that those who are fond of the disgusting odour of tobacco, must have something morally wrong in their composition."

"Indeed! Then you have decided the question at once," replied Mdlle. Auradou. "Can I trust you with a secret?" and she rose as she spoke, and proceeded to open a costly casket on a table at hand.

"I will keep it while life exists," declared he. "Behold!" returned she, as she now drew from the casket a monstrous tobacco-pipe, the smell of which, it having been long in use, nearly caused the count to faint away.

"To this I am wedded. I have been an inveterate smoker for several years. Without my pipe and tobacco I believe I should soon die. The propensity, humiliating to me, would be odious to any husband whom I should choose; and even if he did not forbid its gratification, I should feel bound as a wife not to continue the offensive indulgence. Hence I have resolved never to marry, but to live in the enjoyment of tobacco and liberty, and smoke my pipe in peace with all mankind."

So saying, she proceeded to cut up bits of cavendish—she liked it "because it was strong," she said—filled, lighted, and began to fill the apartment with smoke; and though the count for awhile protested that he would agree to her smoking for ever, if she liked, she shook her head incredulously, till, to escape suffocation, he was forced to take his leave.

Such at least is the singular story in that province, where the eccentric Mdlle. Victorine Auradou is supposed still to be living with her conscience and her pipe.

NEW WORKS.

MEMORANDUM OF A PLAN OF UNITED ACTION IN THE CASE OF AN EPIDEMIC OF CHOLERA. TO BE COMMUNICATED TO VESTRIES AND DISTRICT BOARDS OF THE METROPOLITAN MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH. London: *Marglebone Mercury* office.

The first section of this pamphlet treats of water, which, when impure, is a great source of peril; the second, of the measures requisite to check the spread of the disease in any given house which it may invade; the third, of the disinfection of clothes, &c.; and the fourth, of the speedy burial of the dead. Section fifth has reference to the helpless and dependent classes; and section sixth mentions some general sanitary precautions, always necessary, but now more than ever. Appended are hints for handbills for distribution, if thought expedient, to the owners or occupiers of houses, and to the population generally. The above subjects are treated in a simple, effective manner, and deserve the utmost attention.

REMARKS ON EXTRAMURAL SEPULTURE.—This is a small pamphlet of twenty-eight pages, issued by the London Necropolis, or Working Cemetery Company. It contains every information as to charges for all kinds of funerals, conveyances, statuary, masons' work, &c.; also an account of all the cemeteries near the metropolis. The cemetery at Woking, containing two thousand acres, is thus spoken of:—

"The site of the London Necropolis is of singular beauty. Placed in the midst of an elevated and extensive plateau, in the picturesque county of Surrey, it presents to the eye, on all sides, one of the grandest and most varied panoramas in England. The soil is a perfectly dry yellow sand, covered with an undulating greensward, well adapted for the growth of appropriate vegetation. In laying out this ground, an equal regard has been had to convenience and completeness of arrangement and beauty of effect; trees, flowers, plants, and winding walks diversifying the scene, and breaking the sombre monotony of the ordinary graveyard. Several acres around the chapels and reception rooms are exclusively devoted to ornamental planting. Near the centre of the already enclosed portion of the ground is a light gothic edifice of adequate proportions, appropriated to funerals wherein the service of the Church of England is used. In other parts are chapels of ease, for the use of various religious persuasions. Daily qualified ministers, in connexion with the company, perform the burial ceremony, when no request to the contrary is made. But the minister of the parish to which the deceased belongs may officiate at the ceremony, if desired. A portion of the ground has been left unconsecrated, for the use of those who object to any ministerial interference in the burial of the dead; and those resorting to this portion are exempt from the payment

of fees to the minister of the parish to which the deceased belonged. When the whole of this ground is brought into use for the purpose of interment, it will form the largest cemetery in the world; and it is calculated that, allowing as a general rule a minimum interval of ten years before reopening a grave, it will afford provision for the whole of the mortality of the metropolis for many centuries to come."

ELIJAH THE PROPHET. An Epic Poem. By G. WASHINGTON MOON, F.R.S.L., and Author of "The Dean's English." London: *Hatchard and Co.*, 187, Piccadilly. The magnificent epic poem before us is one of those rare issues which only appear at long intervals, like wandering comets. Every page teems with high poetic beauties, and often soaring to the sublime. The author has approached his subject with studied care, and has mastered it in a style so grand, that little is left to be desired further than that his poet may realize the position which his brilliant epic entitles him to hold. Where all are so beautiful in thought and force, it is difficult to make an extract as fully showing Mr. Moon's powers. We, therefore, almost take at random

THE TRANSLATION OF ELIJAH.

ETHEREAL yet visible; for, bright
Unto intensity through purest light
Indwelling, was that chariot of the skies.
The horses, too, were creatures not of earth;
Their necks were clothed with thunder; and their eyes,
Starry with beauty, told of heavenly birth.
No harness fettered them; no curb nor girth
Restrained the freedom of those glorious ones,
Nor traces yoked the chariot at their heels;
It followed them, as planets follow suns
Through trackless space, in their empyreal courses;
For lo! the fiery spirit of the horses
Was as a mighty presence in the wheels,
And in the dazzling whirlwind which behind them flew
And caught Elijah up, as sunlight drinks the dew.
Away, away to heav'n those steeds upbore him;
Leaving the clouds as dust beneath their feet.
Wide open flashed the golden gates before him;
And angel forms of splendour rose to greet
The favoured prophet. Oh, the rapture sweet!
The ecstasy most thrilling which came o'er him!
But thoughts are voiceless when we soar thus high;
And, like the lark that vainly strives to beat
With little wings the air and pierce the sky,
We fall again to earth. Elisha there
Wept o'er his loss, but wept not in despair.
No; though a few regretful tear-drops fell,
He knew that with Elijah all was well;
For through the open gates of heaven there rang
Strains of the song of welcome that the angels sang.
Oh, who can picture that transcendent sight!
Who fitly can relate the wondrous story!
Who paint the aerial beauty of that night
Or sing the fleetness of those steeds of glory
And God's triumphant chariot of light
Entering heaven! Never in depth or height
Had mortal gazed on such a scene before;
Never shall years, how long so'er their flight,
The solemn grandeur of that hour restore,
Till the last thunder echoes "It is done!"
And the archangel, dazzling as the sun,
Descends to earth; and, standing on the shore
Of ages, swears with upraised hand by One
Who lived ere time its circles had begun,
That time shall be no more.

NEW MUSIC.

O, WOULD I WERE A FAIRY. Ballad. Poetry by GEORGE FREDERICK PARDON. Music by A. G. PERMAN. London: *B. Williams*, 11, *Paternoster-row*.—This is an exceedingly quaint ballad, with a pretty little piece of originality, especially the closing verse, giving it a pleasing finale, which cannot fail of being appreciated by any fair vocalist who may warble out her wishes in the words of the ballad. The music is lively and not very difficult; the harmonies are effectively arranged, and, taking words and music, the ballad should become a favourite.

THOSE SWEET VILLAGE CHIMES. Poetry by WATKIN WILLIAMS; music by CHARLES SOLOMON. London: *King, Seaman, and Parker*, 86, *Upper-street, Islington*.—This pretty and poetic song is inscribed to and sung with great success by Miss Charlotte Grosvenor at many of the nobility's concerts. It is by the same author as "Those Beautiful Bells," which originally appeared in the musical pages of *Bow Bells*, and which soon became so deservedly popular. There is an exceedingly pretty arrangement of the bells running through a great portion of the song, harmonising sweetly with the graceful and flowing words.

THE PRACTICAL GARDENER.

GARDENING OPERATIONS FOR THE WEEK.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Mulch and cover the ground about the roots of dahlias with rotten manure; put in cuttings of pansies; thin out the weakest shoots of pinks, and tie up the strongest; shade ranunculuses from intense heat, to prolong the bloom; herbaceous plants, such as phloxes, rockets, &c., coming into bloom to be well watered. Take up the roots of tulips when the foliage has thoroughly faded; dry them in a shady, airy place; but do not remove the offsets attached to the parent bulb until all are dry. While the weather remains dry and hot do not mow lawns too frequently.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Continue to prepare ground for winter crops, and take advantage of the first shower to get in broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, &c. Sow carrots, plant out cespicious, also endive, a foot apart. Water cucumbers on ridges, and mulch with short grass or litter. Keep tomatoes trained to the wall, and let them be well supplied with water; also water celery abundantly. Hoe up advancing crops, and clear weeds, caterpillars, &c.

FRUIT GARDEN.—Thin peach and nectarine trees; continue to prune away or stop foreright shoots of wall trees. Lay strawberry runners in pots for forcing.

YOUNG'S ASSICATED CORN AND BUNION PLASTERS are the best ever invented for giving inmediate ease. Price 6d. and 1s. per box. Observe the Trade Mark "H. Y." without which none are genuine. May be had of most respectable chemists in town and country. Wholesale manufacturers, 16, *Carthusian-street, Aldersgate-street, E.C.* London. [Advertisement.]

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Varieties.

IN the shadow of a small waist may be seen a large doctor's bill and the outline of a coffin.

MOTTO FOR A SMOKING PHILOSOPHER.—A short pipe and a merry one.

TO PEOPLE DOWN IN THE WORLD.—Try the new hotel—they will give you a lift.

WHY are seeds and gate-posts put in the ground?—To propagate.

A CHILD, when asked why a certain tree grew crooked, replied, "Somebody trod upon it, I suppose, when it was little."

NO JUDGE.—"Take off your hat, man!" cried a judge to an Amazon in a riding dress. "I'm a lady," was the reply. "Then," said his lordship, "I'm no judge."

MAXIM BY OUR SAGE.—If a man deceive thee, trust him not again; if he insults thee, go away from him; if he strike thee, thrash him like smoke.

"KNOW THYSELF."—It is very easy to say "Know thyself," but who is to introduce you? Most people go through life without making the advantageous acquaintance in question.

A BARRISTER having wearied the court by a long and dull argument, the judge suggested the expediency of his bringing it to a close. "I shall speak as long as I please," he replied angrily. "You have spoken longer than you pleased already," retorted the judge.

A STINGY WIFE.—A celebrated judge had a very stingy wife. On one occasion she received his friends in the drawing-room with a single candle. "Be pleased, my dear," said his lordship, "to let us have a second candle, that we may see where the other stands."

LATEST FROM OUR FARM-YARD.—In the fowl house.—"Left sitting."—*Punch*

A SOVEREIGN IN PERIL.—Old King Coal.—*Punch*.

HORRIBLE! MOST HORRIBLE! IN THE 19TH CENTURY, TOO! Scene.—A railway waiting-room. (Nervous old lady overhears a conversation.)

First Villain: "Well, Jack, what did you do at the Pool to-night?"

Second villain: "Oh, not much; I only took five lives."

First villain: "Was Brown dead when you left?"

Second villain: "No; but Wilkins was on him, so he couldn't last long."—*Punch*.

INTERESTING.

Dear Mr. Punch,—I read the other day that "the judges were churched." I hope they are all as well as can be expected.—Yours truly,

LAVINIA D. RAMSBOTHAM.

Theodore-Hookham Cottage.

NEW NAME FOR THE PETROLEUM ARISTOCRACY.—The Oil-garch.—*Punch*.

"QUOTATIONS WANTED."—Stocks and shares higher.—*Punch*.

WHY is a retired oculist like an inland revenue officer? Because he is an ex-eyeman.

SITTINGS IN ERROR.—A pew in a Mormonite chapel.—*Punch*.

SYMPATHY.

LAURA (on horseback): "Yes, tiresome horse to ride. Pulls now and then tremendously, as if he would like to run away with one."

Charlie (who is absurd): "Ah, then I can understand his feelings."—*Punch*

PETTICOAT STATESMANSHIP.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* writes as follows:—"Some ungentlemanly and even insulting comments have been made, not by French journals but in the columns of other newspapers, on the frequent presence of the Empress Eugenie at the Imperial Cabinet Councils. It is only in England, or perhaps America, that any conductor of a respectable journal would permit offensive language towards a lady who, from the day that she shared the throne of France, has invited nothing but the esteem of the French nation. That the Emperor should desire her Majesty to be educated in the affairs of State is perhaps a dynastic precaution as well as in the interests of the French people. It might please Providence that her Majesty should be called upon to exercise the regency, or the supreme governing power might for a time be deputed to the Empress, as in instances when the Sovereign left France for the Italian campaign and a visit to Algeria. The frequent attendance of the Empress at the ministerial meetings presided over by the Emperor is surely the exercise of a duty on which most people would congratulate her Majesty. Many disasters have fallen on the French nation from the fact of women being called upon by accident to influence the destiny of the people without sufficient experience in State affairs; for although by the Salic law no female can reign in France, yet woman has played a most active part in the history of this country. After the defeat of Pavia, and the imprisonment in Spain of Francis I, his mother, Louise of Savoy, and his sister, the Duchesse d'Angoulême, acted with such energy and ability that they warded off public danger, and roused the patriotic spirit of the nation. After the death of Henry IV, Marie de Medicis assumed a power which she was unfit to wield. She nevertheless had the merit of patronising and supporting the great minister of France, Richelieu, who so dreaded her influence that he kept her in constant banishment. The last monarchs of the House of Valois owe the detestation with which their names have descended to posterity to the influence of their intriguing and unscrupulous mother, Catherine de Medicis. The last days of the great monarch, Louis XIV, were characterized by political errors and domestic misgovernment from his yielding to the consummate cunning of Madame de Maintenon. The fatal blunders committed by Louis XV were the result of the uneducated power Madame du Barry had over him. The history of many countries affords examples of the necessity of educating illustrious women to the affairs of State. To Lord Melbourne's sagacity in tutoring her Majesty we are indebted for the most constitutional Sovereign that ever sat on the throne of Great Britain. The accomplished lady who assists at the Cabinet Councils of Imperial France, without employing vulgar flattery, is acknowledged by the statesmen of France of the present day to possess marked political ability; and all who wish well to France cannot but witness with satisfaction the care and attention her Majesty bestows on State affairs, whilst so many hours are occupied with the many charitable and philanthropic institutions which she not only patronises, but to which the Empress Eugenie gives her personal attention and care."

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